

The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XVI.

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1904.

NO. 17

LOCAL NOTES.

—The *Smart Set* magazine will entertain you.

—Prices on all evaporated fruits at cost at O'Connors.

—Have you read that very interesting magazine, *The Smart Set*?

—Price on full cream cheese lower than for years. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—Miss Verna Shaffer, of Saltillo, spent Sunday with friends in Mapleton.

—Real enjoyment is had when reading that clever magazine, *The Smart Set*.

—Miss Pearl Neice visited her sister, Miss Bessie, at Mattawana over Sunday.

—The Mapleton band will hold a cake walk at Riverside next Saturday evening.

—A. B. Gillam, of Tyrone, was a business visitor to Mapleton last Wednesday.

—Fresh meat, old meats—city cured—for sale at J. B. McClain's meat market.

—Mrs. Lizzie Werts is visiting among friends and relatives in and about Lewistown.

—Miss Bessie Neice has secured a position as clerk in Baker's store at Mattawana.

—Edward Henderson, of Mifflin county, was the guest of relatives in Mapleton Sunday.

—Remember Golden Link flour is the best. Every sack guaranteed. B. O'Connor & Sons.

—H. H. Waite, Esq., of Huntingdon, was transacting legal business in Mapleton Monday evening.

—Mrs. W. E. Fasick and three children, of Altoona, were guests of H. H. Swope's family last Saturday.

—Mrs. M. L. Neice and two children visited friends in Trough Creek valley during the past week.

—D. E. Parker, contractor and builder, of Juniata, paid a brief visit to friends here Sunday afternoon.

—Wesley Crone, wife and children visited at the home of Mrs. Crone's parents in Germany valley Sunday.

—Mrs. H. O. Andrews and children returned home Saturday evening from a week's visit among friends at Newport.

—Mrs. Banks, an aged lady, died of stomach trouble at the home of her son at Mill Creek last Thursday. The funeral took place Saturday.

—The second quarterly conference of the Mapleton and Mill Creek charge will be held in the M. E. church next Saturday morning at 9 o'clock.

—David Hawk, foreman of this division, last Thursday moved his family from Newton Hamilton to Mapleton. We welcome them to our midst.

—James Foster, of Tyrone, son of the late John W. Foster, spent Sunday with friends in Mapleton. He was on his way home from a trip to Harrisburg.

—Mrs. John A. Steele, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. S. P. Wensel, of Huntingdon, were guests of M. L. Rex's family Monday night. The Irem office was favored with a call from Mrs. Steele yesterday.

—During the summer months the Sunday evening services in the Mapleton M. E. church will be held as follows: Epworth League (half-hour service) 6 o'clock; preaching and prayermeeting (alternating) at 6:30 o'clock.

—Mapleton's second base ball nine, the Shamrocks, went to Newton Hamilton last Saturday and played a game with the second nine of that place. The game was well played and resulted in a victory for the Shamrocks, the score being 10-4.

—George Smith, 17 years of age and employed at the asphalt at Ryde water station, lost his life while on duty last Saturday afternoon. In jumping from the tender of engine No. 2359 he was struck by train No. 8 and instantly killed. The body was taken to Lewistown and prepared for burial before being sent to his home.

—There is a strong probability that Pittsburg will have two new railroad lines to Baltimore within the next year. One of these will be the Wabash and the other will be a new Baltimore and Ohio route by way of the old South Penn. The latter property was recently sold to eastern financiers, some of whom are directly connected with the Baltimore and Ohio company. A meeting has been called for July 21 at the Real Estate trust company building in Philadelphia. At that time formal steps in the direction of the reorganization of the old South Penn will be taken up and the general impression is that the reconstruction of the road, or the completion of the roadbed, will be pushed forward at an early date by the Baltimore and Ohio company.

—A gypsy colony, embracing five families, consisting of eighteen horses, a dozen wagons and about fifty persons, pitched their tents at Riverside Monday and remained until to-day. Some had wintered at York and others at Lewistown. Everything about the camp is cleanly and neat, the stock is above the average, and money seems plenty in the company. They are bound for the bituminous coal regions.

—Wright's Amusement company passed through Mapleton Sunday afternoon from Allentown, en route to Pittsburgh, where the carnival will show for one week. The first part of the train was composed of flat cars containing the wagons, tents and other equipment, and the three rear cars were passenger coaches, containing the members of the company, comprising a number of women. There are 255 persons in the company.

—Daniel Sims and wife, of Lewistown, are spending a few days with Mrs. Sims' mother in Smith valley. Yesterday morning Mr. Sims drove into town with a span of spirited ponies belonging to Liveryman Tice, of Lewistown, and as he was alighting from the buggy at J. G. Gillam's store the animals took fright and ran off. They ran up Hill street and into Scrub Gap near half a mile before they were caught. Considering the character of the road over which they passed it seems little short of a miracle that they did no more damage than break a couple spokes of the buggy.

—Philipsburg is about to have a new industry to be known as the Philipsburg Cement Block Machine Co., whose purpose it is to manufacture artificial stone. Messrs. Jacob Swires, H. H. Hewitt and John Beamer compose the company. Mr. Hewitt has just returned from Rochester, N. Y., bringing with him the machinery for the manufacture of these artificial stones. It is the purpose of these gentlemen to immediately start manufacturing these blocks, and at present they will be made in the rear of Mr. Hewitt's lot, on North Centre street. Later on a building for this purpose will be erected next to the Gowland Manufacturing Co.'s plant on Railroad street. —*Philipsburg Journal.*

—Hugh C. Long, of Mount Union, died of typhoid fever at the home of his brother, George A. Long, in Altoona Saturday morning. He was employed in a lumber camp near Grafton and it was here he was taken ill with the disease which caused his death. He was taken to Altoona Friday night and Saturday morning took a turn for the worse and sank rapidly until he passed away. Deceased was born in Hill valley, this county, and was aged 35 years. He was unmarried and is survived by his father, William Long, of Mount Union; and three brothers and sisters: George A., Meade, Mrs. Mary Heacox and Mrs. L. B. Blake, all of Altoona. The remains were taken to Mount Union Saturday evening and were interred at that place Monday.

—The commissary of the Italian colony on the north side of the river was completely destroyed by fire Monday about one o'clock. The flames were of incendiary origin as there had been no fire or stove in the building for several weeks and none of the men were about the place at the time. The supplies in the commissary were owned by A. Guerrieri who is employed as blacksmith at the works of the Pittsburg White Sand Company. The man goes to his work in the morning and conducted his business after returning from work in the evening. He knew nothing of the conflagration until everything had been destroyed. He lost all his goods, clothing, personal effects, trinkets and several tools; also one hundred and fifty dollars in paper money and three dollars in silver. Some tools were saved. The man was prostrated by his loss.

No Pity Shown.

"For years fate was after me continuously" writes F. A. Gullette, Verbena, Ala. "I had a terrible case of Piles causing 24 tumors. When all failed Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured me. Equally good for Burns and all aches and pains. Only 25c at Wright & Dell's store."

World's Fair Excursions.

Low-rate ten-day coach excursions via Pennsylvania Railroad, July 14, 21, and 28. Rate, \$15.20 from Mapleton. Train leaves Mapleton at 2.14 P. M., connecting with special train from New York arriving St. Louis 4.15 P. M. next day. 6-29-5t

—Jerome S. Nopsker died at his home in Huntingdon Sunday morning at nine o'clock. He was aged 53 years, 5 months and 24 days. Mr. Nopsker has not been enjoying good health for several years and last spring retired from the mercantile business. His health seemed to be improving and Saturday he appeared unusually well. Near midnight he had an apoplectic stroke which rendered him unconscious in which condition he remained until the time of his death. Mr. Nopsker was an active member of the United Brethren church and for twelve years was superintendent of the Sunday school. He had been president of Huntingdon Fire company No. 2 for 18 years and was an active member of several fraternal societies. He is survived by his wife, two sons and one sister. The remains will be taken to-day to Bainbridge, Lancaster county, his birth place, for interment.

Obituary.

MR. EDITOR:—Will you kindly print the following article in your paper as there are many and varied reports of the death of James A. Cook.

On Sunday evening, June 5th, an electric storm raged over Trough Creek valley which brought fear to all timid and deep sorrow to the home of James A. Cook. At the approach of the storm Mrs. Cook, who was at the barn milking, joined Mr. Cook in the kitchen, who had just finished his evening work. He was leaning against a cupboard near the stove and Mrs. Cook leaned against the side of the stove. The storm did not seem near, hence they had not gone to another part of the house as was their custom. Finally Mrs. Cook said, "This is not a good place to be," and moved away from the stove. Just then came a terrific crash. A bolt of lightning struck the flue and run down to the stove where it seemed to divide and take several courses in the room. Mrs. Cook looked up at Mr. Cook, who was not more than two feet away from her and noticing that he looked strange said, "Jim, are you stunned?" He replied, "Yes," and sank to the floor after which he breathed only two or three times. Mrs. Cook seemed but slightly stunned. Here she was alone, the storm raging, no neighbors near and the 'phone useless. After applying cold water and finding no evidence of life remaining in her husband's stricken body, she ran for the nearest neighbors (Stapletons) who hearing her cries came to meet her. The sad news quickly spread and soon neighbors and friends flocked to the scene.

Mr. Cook was a useful and respected citizen, kind husband and neighbor and a friend of young and old. He had lived in this vicinity for many years and was well informed in facts of local history. In 1824 he was united in marriage to Miss Lydia K. Spangler, who survives to mourn his death. The funeral was on June 8 at Cassville. Rev. Strain preached the funeral sermon after which the remains were laid to rest in the I. O. O. F. cemetery. Mr. Cook was aged 71 years, 4 months and 4 days.

Couples—Eminhizer.

A very pretty wedding occurred at the home of the bride, Rev. and Mrs. G. W. Eminhizer, of Three Springs, at high noon Thursday, July 7, 1904, when their daughter, Miss Annie Abrica, was given in marriage to Mr. Horace Clarion Cupples, of Vandergrift, Pa. The ceremony was performed immediately after the music, rendered by Mrs. Harvey Wilson, had slowly died away, by Rev. G. W. Eminhizer, father of the bride, with Miss Edna Hockenberry, of Three Springs, as bride's maid and Edgar A. Hudson, of Pitcairn, as best man. After congratulations the guests were all invited to the dining room where an elegant dinner was served. The bride, who is the youngest daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Eminhizer, was neatly attired in white, trimmed in lace and knotted ribbon, while the groom wore black. The bride was the recipient of many beautiful and useful presents, such as china, linen, silverware and glassware. Both are estimable young people and have a host of friends to wish them many pleasant hours during their married life. The groom holds a position in Canton, Ohio, where they expect to make their future home. Mr. Cupples, during his short stay in Three Springs, won friends who believe him to be a very quiet, industrious nature. In the evening the calithumpians gave them a serenade which appeared to be of a continuation of the fantastic parade on the Fourth.

Students Forty-nine Years ago.

MR. EDITOR:—The local happenings of Saxton would be dull news for your readers. I will record a few items concerning students of old Cassville seminary forty-nine years ago.

Samuel E. Brode came to see me soon after I came here. He was in poor health and eager to talk of old seminary times. He taught school and farmed some until last fall when death took him. He resided in Tod township.

John H. Clark was a Saxton merchant; taught school variedly and farmed in Tod township; has resided in Saxton thirteen years.

Theophitus T. Houck farmed until eleven years ago when he located in Saxton.

Thomas Riley Norris became an itinerant photographer; has been located here with gallery for many years.

I. K. Little has been all around business man, quite active and thrifty.

William Hohman has lived the life of a respectable farmer in Liberty township.

Ed H. White, our mathematical cousin, continued his studies at Kishacoquillas and Millersville normal; has been long time a teacher; mathematics continued to be a specialty with him.

R. H. Crum lives eight miles from here, is a farmer and a Tod township justice of the peace.

Brode, Homan and White soldiered in the war of the rebellion. White was severely wounded at Antietam.

That is the record of eight Cassville seminary students, forty-nine years ago, now in and around Saxton. My akin sister and self make ten. She is a busy housekeeper, I am a pain-ridden eleemosynary and lonely hemiplegic. The cultivation of mind I received at the old "Sem" fills me with silent praise of the thoroughness of the instructions given at my alma mater.

To Clark and White I owe a debt of gratitude for hours of their cheering conversation on old school days. I hope some fellow students may find interest in reading these items.

Mortality has been among us. Since our reunion at Cassville, August 12, 1897, to my knowledge nine of the old students and one preceptress have died, viz: James E. Brode, Rev. J. S. Beyer, Alexis Elder, Alfred Evans, John S. Crisswell, Mrs. Crownover (nee Elizabeth Couch), John McClain, John and Johanna Woolverton, and Mrs. K. Walsh Clarkson.

I desire to thank Mr. O. C. Houck, the clever host of the Saxton hotel, for the kind privilege of a seat on his cozy veranda which looks out on an enchanting picture of this branch of the Juniata valley. Come up, Bro. Swope, and sit with me awhile in silent worship of "nature's stores unrolled." A continual feast awaits you. D. M. E.

Saxton, Pa., July 9, 1904.

Miss Margaret Chilcote.

Miss Margaret Chilcote, of Three Springs, who has been a patient sufferer for the past three years and not being able to leave the house for one year, died last Saturday morning of consumption. Everything that could be done for some time for her recovery had been done but God saw best, and after suffering so long, he whispered, "It is enough, come up higher." In former years she was a seamstress and was highly respected by all who knew her. At the time of her death she was aged 64 years, 9 months and 13 days. She is survived by one brother, Mordecai, and one sister, Prudence, of Three Springs. Funeral services took place on Sabbath afternoon at her home after which her remains were laid to rest in the quiet little cemetery adjoining the Baptist church in Springfield township. She leaves a host of friends who warmly sympathize with the brother and sister in their time of sadness. ***

Brutally Tortured.

A case came to light that for persistent and unmerciful torture has perhaps never been equalled. Joe Golobick of Colusa, Cal., writes. "For 15 years I endured insufferable pain from Rheumatism and nothing relieved me though I tried everything known. I came across Electric Bitters and it's the greatest medicine on earth for that trouble. A few bottles of it completely relieved and cured me." Just as good for Liver and Kidney troubles and general debility. Only 50c. Satisfaction guaranteed by Wright & Dell.

A Boy's Mistake.

On the station platform two men stood waiting for their train. Another man, with a pick and shovel on his shoulder, was passing, on his way to work. He was not more than fifty or fifty-five years old, but his gait was stiff and labored, and there was a pronounced stoop in the figure. His overalls, once brown, were lime-bleached and faded to a soft "old rose," and bagged dejectedly at the knees. The face under the weather-beaten hat was stolid and listless.

As he clumped along in his heavy cowhide boots, he apparently embodied that most persistent and most pathetic figure, which mediaeval Europe called the serf and more modern Europe calls the peasant, and which the census enumerator of the present day, in free America, sets down as "unskilled labor."

The elder of the two men on the platform pointed the man out to his companion.

"That man and I were schoolmates," he said. "He was not dull at his books, and ought to have made a better condition in life for himself."

"What's the matter with him? Does he drink?" asked the younger man.

"No. Nothing of that kind has ever hindered him. Let me tell you his story: When he was about fifteen years old he was offered a dollar a day to dig a cellar. This seemed large wages to him, and he left school and took the job. He was proud of his size and strength, and the offer made him feel so independent that he rather looked down on the rest of us boys. He never went back to school. He found work to do that required no skill or technical knowledge—only muscle used under an overseer's direction—and he kept at it.

"I remember Judge Hartley, one of the school committee, met John—his name is John Saunders—and said to him: 'My boy, you're making a great mistake and doing a very foolish thing. If you must work, why don't you learn a trade?'

"I'd have to give my time for three or four years for nothing. What would be the use of that? I'm as strong as a man, and I'm getting man's wages now," said John.

"Strong!" said the judge. "Are you as strong as my horses? They work for their keep, but I have to pay the man that drives them \$30 a month besides his keep, and the man who shoes them gets \$3 a day. If strength counts for so much, I wonder the horses don't strike and look for a job laying brick or carpentering."

"But John thought the judge was only joking. He couldn't see why he should give his time to learning a trade or some profitable business, and work for nothing, as he said, when he could work for wages; so he went his own way."

"There are thousands like him," said the other man. "They never learn to do any kind of business, and never seem to realize that the reason the trained blacksmith or skilled carpenter or the salesman gets higher wages than they do is because he has given time to learning how to use his head, as well as his feet and hands. If boys would only keep this important fact in mind, that muscle, mere physical muscle, is always one of the cheapest thing in the labor market, and that so far as price is concerned it matters little whether a man furnishes it or a horse, there would be fewer men classed as 'unskilled laborers.'"

Two darkies lay sprawled on the levee on a hot day. Moses drew a long sigh and said, Hee-ya-h-h! Ah wish Ah had a hundred watermellions.

Tom's eyes lighted dimly. Hum-ya-h! Dat would suttinly be fine. An' ef yo' had a hund'ed watermellions would yo' gib me fifty?

No, Ah wouldn't gib yo' no fifty watermellions.

Would yo' gib me twenty-five?

No, Ah wouldn't gib yo' no twenty-five.

Seems ter me you's powahful stingy, Mose.

Wouldn't yo'—wouldn't yo' gib me one.

No, Ah wouldn't gib yo' one. Look a hyah, niggah, are yo' so good-fer-nuffin lazy dat yo' can't wish fo' yo' own watermellions?

Working Night and Day.

The busiest and mightiest little thing that ever was made is Dr. King's New Life Pills. These pills change weakness into strength, listlessness into energy, brain-fag into mental power. They're wonderful in building up the health. Only 25c per box. Sold by Wright & Dell.

PARKER AND DAVIS

The Democratic Nominees For President and Vice-President.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Democratic National Convention placed the following ticket in nomination:

For President—Alton B. Parker, of New York.

For Vice-President—Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia.

This result was reached after events that will ever be memorable in the history of National conventions. Parker had been selected on the first ballot after an all-night session at 5.30 a. m., and then the delegates were so worn out that the selection of a Vice-President was deferred until 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Upon reassembling the convention immediately proceeded with the work of completing the ticket.

One by one the men were placed in nomination until the list read: James R. Williams, ex-Senator George Turner, of the State of Washington; Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, and ex-Senator W. A. Harris, of Kansas.

The roll-call of States for a vote had just been ordered, when Senator Culberson, of Texas, interrupted the proceedings by his suggestion that the convention adjourn until it discovered who its candidate was for the Presidency. The reason for this remarkable suggestion was that Judge Parker had telegraphed his managers that he was irrevocably in favor of the gold standard, and suggested that the convention should be informed of this fact and be given an opportunity to select some other candidate should his views be not in accord with those of the delegates. An adjournment was immediately taken in order that the leaders might confer.

Two minutes after 9 o'clock p. m., when nearly all the leaders and nearly all the delegates were in their seats, Chairman Clark called the convention to order amid breathless silence.

Governor Vardaman, of Mississippi, was recognized by the chair, and he read to the delegates the message Judge Parker had sent.

After discussion it was agreed to ask the convention to send this telegram to Judge Parker:

"The platform adopted by this convention is silent on the question of the monetary standard because it is not regarded by us as a possible issue in this campaign, and only campaign issues were mentioned in the platform. Therefore there is nothing in the views expressed by you in the telegram just received which would preclude a man entertaining them from accepting a nomination on said platform."

As the roll call proceeded it was evident that the motion to send the message to Judge Parker would be carried by an overwhelming majority. The result was announced to be 774 yeas, 181 nays, and the message was ordered sent by the convention.

The vote closed the incident, which when it was born at the afternoon session, promised to be more than sensational.

The order of business now went back to the point where Governor Vardaman sprung the Parker telegram rumor and asked for a recess just as the roll of States was about to be called on the nomination of a candidate for Vice-President, and the chair directed that the roll should be called.

The nomination of Davis was made unanimous.

After transacting some routine business the convention, at 1.30 a. m., adjourned sine die.

How Parker Was Nominated.

St. Louis, Mo.—The National Democratic Convention assembled for its nominating session at 8.03 p. m. There was not a vacant seat in the vast auditorium. From platform to topmost gallery it was packed with delegates, alternates and spectators.

When the applause had ceased Senator Daniels, of Virginia, read the platform. He concluded at 8.55 p. m. Chairman Clark then put the motion to adopt the report, and a viva voce vote carried it.

"The clerk will now call the roll of States for the nomination of a candidate for President," shouted the chairman.

Chief Judge Alton Brooks Parker, of New York, was placed in nomination by Martin W. Littleton, Borough President of Brooklyn. Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, seconded the nomination.

E. M. Delmas, of California, nominated William Randolph Hearst, of New York. L. Irving Handy nominated Judge George Gray, of Delaware. David Overmeyer, of Kansas, placed General Nelson A. Miles in nomination. Champ Clark placed in nomination Senator Francis M. Cockrell, of Missouri. Mayor Patrick A. Collins, of Boston, nominated Richard Olney. David S. Rose nominated Wall, of Wisconsin. Cole, of North Dakota, nominated John Sharp Williams.

The roll call for a vote began at 5 a. m. Parker was nominated on the first ballot.

The first ballot was ended at 6.30 a. m., with the following result: Parker, 658; Hearst, 200.

The nomination of Parker was then made unanimous.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

PARKER PLACED IN NOMINATION

By M. W. Littleton, of Brooklyn.

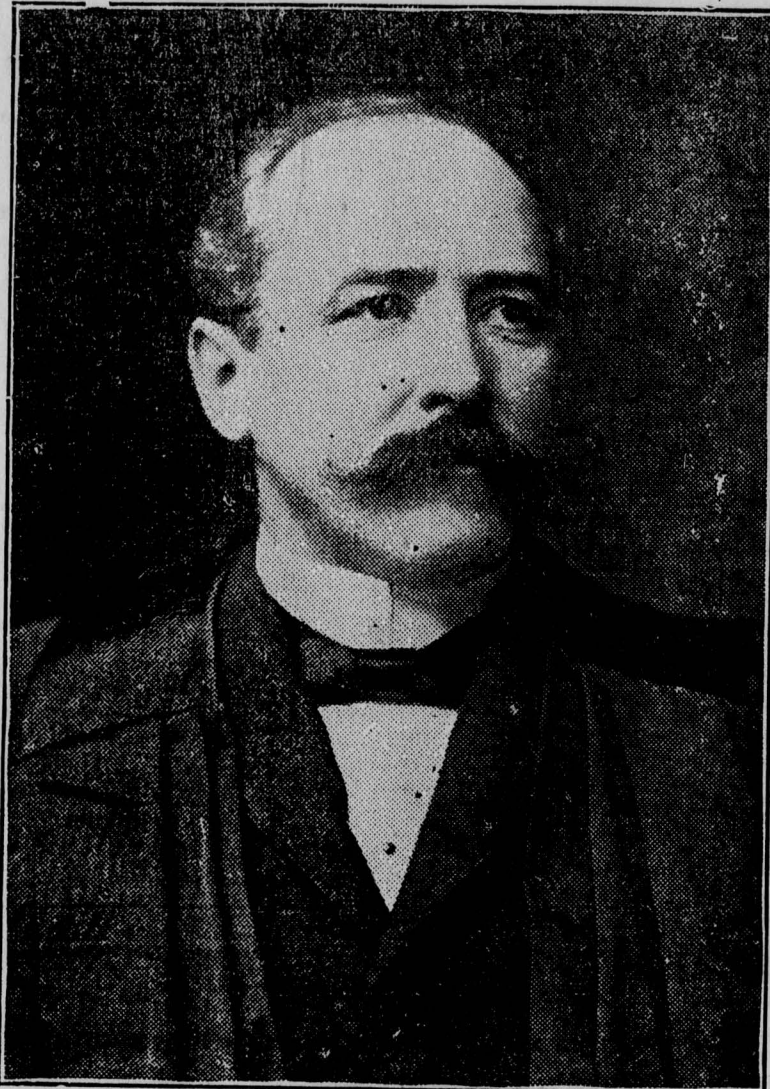
St. Louis, Mo.—The Democratic National Convention which, under the call of Chairman Jones, held its first session on Wednesday, was the twenty-first quadrennial gathering of the representatives of that party.

The convention was held in the Coliseum, and as the 994 delegates and the 10,000 spectators filed into the enormous auditorium they were surprised to note that no picture of any candidate or "favored son" was on exhibition. Under instructions from Colonel John I. Martin the decorators placed only one portrait in the hall,

the seats of the delegations are of white, with red rims and blue lettering.

The demand for tickets to the convention has been unprecedented, according to Charles A. Walsh, Secretary of the National Committee. Each committeeman is entitled to ten season tickets, which are good for eight admissions. Each delegate is entitled to three besides his own, and the alternates one besides his own. Tickets can be sold at \$150 each.

Arrangements for the number and the distribution of the tickets are complete. In all they amount to 10,804, plus a few extras. One thousand delegates and one



ALTON B. PARKER.

that of Thomas Jefferson. The decorators have done their work well, and the convention room presents a cheerful appearance.

The most pretentious part of the scheme is the complete covering of iron girders and rafters overhead with cloth, and for this purpose a pale yellow bunting, the same color used in the World's Fair flags, has been selected. It is put up in quadrangular sections, each covering one of the spaces marked off by the intersecting ironwork. Each of these sections is surrounded by a three-foot fringe of white. Held only at the edges, each square of cloth sags somewhat in the centre, thus, with the ornamental valance, suggesting the pincushion comparison.

Beneath this yellow roof the walls are completely covered with the national colors. In all, there are to be 30,000 yards of bunting in the decorations.

The walls are decorated with national colors and the stage presents a star-spangled effect.

The coats of arms of the several States and Territories were placed at intervals along the walls and on the platform. The standards indicating

thousand alternates were the first provided for. This takes up 2000 or 2012 seats, the latter number in case six delegates each are allotted to Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. Next there are 604 chairs in the arena guest section, the disposition which will be in the hands of the national committee.

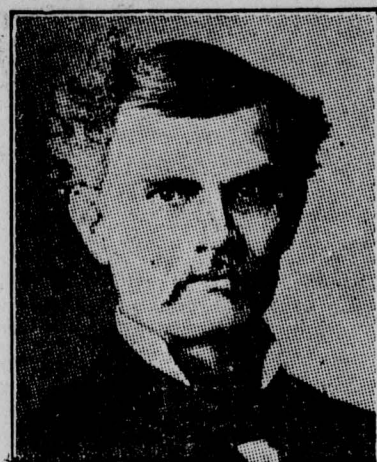
To the press of the country are assigned 702 seats, divided into two sections—the one for the working daily newspaper correspondents, who report the convention, and the other for the weekly representatives, who are spectators.

The boxes are limited to eighty-seven, including 420 box tickets. One each goes to every member of the national committee and the others are awarded to distinguished officials or well known Democrats.

In addition, there are 2288 gallery tickets. Each alternate is allowed only his own seat in the convention; each delegate has three extra. The Business Men's League gets 2000 chairs, located in various parts of the Coliseum, some on the floor, some in the special guest section and some in the gallery.

Upon the platform are 434 of the

best seats at the disposal of the committee on arrangements. These have been given to distinguished visitors—to Governors of States, Mayors of large cities, Senators, members of



JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS.

Congress, ex-Senators or Democrats or national importance.

Parker was placed in nomination by Martin W. Littleton, of Brooklyn. The first seconding speech was made by Senator E. W. Carmack, of Tennessee.

The action of the Pennsylvania delegation did more than anything else to encourage the Parker boomers. It was voted fifty-seven to five to support Judge Parker. Col. James M. Guffey, the chairman, was authorized to cast the vote of the Pennsylvania delegation for the New Yorker.

The nomination of former Senator George Turner, of Washington, for Vice-President was not considered until the day before the convention, when delegates from the Far West began to suggest the advisability of doing something to offset the popularity of Roosevelt on the Pacific slope.

Strong approval greeted the selection of Congressman John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, the leader of the Democratic minority, to be temporary chairman.

POPULISTS NOMINATE WATSON.

Nebraska Editor Named For Second Place on Ticket.

Springfield, Ill.—The National convention of the Allied People's party, composed of both the Fusion and the Middle-of-the-Road Populists, nominated the following ticket: President, Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia, who was a candidate for Vice-President with Bryan on the Populist ticket in 1896; Vice-President, T. B. Tibbles, editor of the Nebraska Independent, Lincoln, Neb.

The platform is practically the same as that of a few years ago. It demands that only the Government have power to issue money, declares for Government ownership of railroads and telegraphs and denounces trusts.

New York Delegates Meet.

The New York delegation at St. Louis met harmoniously and made Hill a member of the resolutions committee



and Grady member of the rules committee. Bourke Cockran failed to get approval for what might be construed as a gold plank.

ERIE RAILROAD WRECK

Express Crashes Into Excursion at Wanaque-Midvale, N. J.

Train on Way From Hoboken to Greenwood Lake Taking Water at Tank is Telescoped.

New York City.—In a rear-end collision at Wanaque-Midvale, N. J., on the Greenwood Lake branch of the Erie Railroad a score of persons, mostly residents of Hoboken, were killed and a large number were injured. Disregard of a block signal caused the wreck. The blame lies between an operator, an engineer and whoever is supposed to keep the signals in order. General Passenger Agent Cooke puts the blame on the operator.

At 8.30 in the morning the First Plattdeutscher Verein of Hoboken started on its annual excursion, the destination being Greenwood Lake, N. J. It was a big excursion, for the club is popular in the region about Jersey City, and twelve cars, drawn by two engines, were found necessary. What with this load and a defect in one of the engines the excursion train made poor time. The regular morning train to Greenwood Lake, which started nearly an hour afterward, had almost caught up by the time it reached Midvale, thirty-three miles up the line. This was also a heavy train and a double header. Engineer John Landwasser drove the leading engine and Engineer McKeown the trailer.

The excursion train rounded the sharp curve into Midvale and drew up 700 feet beyond the station for water.

Just back of the Midvale station there is a block signal. The curve is so sharp and the intervening buildings are so placed that a train has to pass the Midvale station for some distance before the engineer can see what is happening at the water tank. The signalman, knowing that the regular train was due, set the block for "stop," or says he did. Some of the excursionists tumbled out to pick a few flowers or gathered on the back platform. But it was a cool morning, and most of them stayed in their seats.

Down the line came the regular train. It makes no stop at Midvale. Whether or not the signal for a "clear track" was displayed, Landwasser thought it was. He threw on a bit of speed to bring her level with the water tank. A man, yelling like mad, rushed from the station and waved his arms. People on the platform were waving their arms and pointing. Landwasser looked ahead.

Four hundred feet away, just in sight around the curve, stood another train.

Landwasser reversed, put on the air-brakes so hard that they pared the wheels, and threw out sand. He would have made a stop but for the engine behind him. His helper did not reverse until the drag in front showed him that something was wrong. The leading engine was pushed into the standing train.

John R. Thompson, of New York, was smoking on the rear platform. Looking up, he saw the other engine towering above him.

"Wreck! Get out for your lives!" he cried, and jumped.

Pale men and screaming women looked out, saw the danger, rushed for the front door of the car and piled up in a confused crowd. At that moment the monster struck them.

It scarcely dented the back platform at all. It drove the car, as the cue drives the billiard ball, into the second car, through it, and into the end of the first car, where was that struggling, fighting mass of humanity.

Church was just out at Midvale. The village people strolling home noticed that the morning train was slowing up as it passed the station. Then they heard a noise as though a few freight cars were bumping together, but accompanied by a singular ripping noise.

"Never heard freight cars sound that way," they said.

Then a moment of silence and then the murmur of a crowd and over it all the shrieks and wailing of women. They tore to the station. There was the wreckage, and there a mob surging back and forward in panic.

By 1 o'clock, when the company's hospital train arrived, they were making the injured comfortable on straw couches in two empty box cars.

CITY-OWNED NEWSPAPER.

Iowa Town Plans to Run a Daily to Be Called the Graphic Herald.

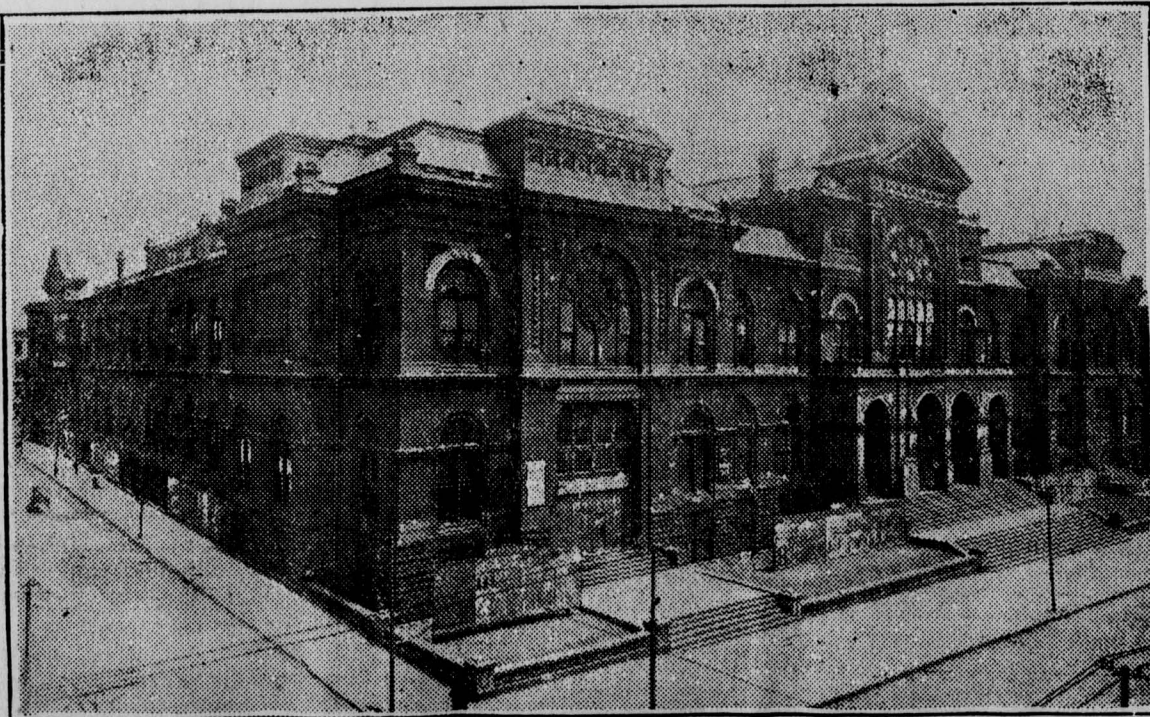
Webster City, Iowa.—Webster City's penchant for municipal ownership is to take a new form—that of a city-owned daily newspaper. The paper is to be known as the Daily Graphic Herald, and will be issued from the present office of the Weekly Graphic Herald.

Webster City began her career as a municipal ownership city many years ago. She first acquired possession of her waterworks. Next came the electric light and power plant. Then came the city heating plant.

NEGRO SLAYER'S PLEA.

Convicted of Killing Cell Mate, Begg Judge to Withhold Death Sentence.

Trenton, N. J.—Sentenced to be hanged for the murder of his mate in a cell in State Prison, Henry Jones, a negro, cried, "Oh, Judge, don't do it; don't say I must hang. I gave my hand to save myself, and it is not right to take away my life." Jones and his fellow prisoner fought with knives, and after his hand had been severed at the wrist Jones stabbed his opponent in the heart.



MEETING PLACE OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THE CONVENTION DETAILS

Proceedings of the Democratic National Assembly at St. Louis.

J. S. WILLIAMS SOUNDS KEYNOTE

Delegates Called to Order by Chairman Jones—Representative Williams, of Mississippi, Elected Temporary Chairman—Applause When Cleveland's Name Was Mentioned.

St. Louis, Mo.—The first session of the Democratic National Convention was devoted to temporary organization and to listening to the speech of the temporary chairman of the convention, Representative John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, who sounded the keynote of the campaign.

Most of the delegates had reached their seats at 12.05 p. m. when W. W. Brandon, of Alabama, one of the secretaries of the National Committee, read the call for the convention. Chairman Jones then introduced the Rev. John F. Cannon, of the Grand Avenue Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, who offered a prayer while all within the convention hall stood.

Senator Jones read a short report from the National Committee recommending that John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, minority leader of the House of Representatives, be made temporary chairman of the convention. There were no other nominations, and the selection of Mr. Williams was made without dissent. He was accompanied to the platform by Colonel James M. Guffey, of Pennsylvania, and M. F. Tarpey, of California.

Mr. Williams is a favorite with the Democrats wherever he goes, and he is a special favorite in the West and South. When he reached the platform and accepted the gavel from the hands of Speaker Jones the delegates in all parts of the house rose and cheered him heartily.

The speech of Chairman Williams was chiefly a reply to the claims of the Republican party as set forth in the platform at Chicago, and to the speech of Elihu Root as chairman of the convention that nominated Roosevelt. It was a carefully prepared effort and its delivery was greeted at frequent intervals with cheers and bursts of laughter.

A genuine outburst of applause followed a mention of the name of Grover Cleveland. Cheer after cheer rolled through the hall, and although the chairman used the gavel vigorously the convention was soon beyond his control. The New Hampshire delegates climbed upon their seats and yelled vigorously.

"Three cheers for Grover Cleveland!" shouted an Alabama delegate, and they came with genuine power and enthusiasm. Again and again the cheering came in dense volume, despite numerous cries of "Order," and the strenuous pounding of the chairman's gavel. Then Mr. Williams sat back and watched the scene he had created. As the cheers and cries fell there would be renewed outbreak. The demonstration lasted eight minutes.

When Mr. Williams finished, after speaking for one hour and forty minutes, the band struck up a medley of patriotic airs, the stirring strains of "Dixie" calling forth wild cheers.

Now an invitation was received from President Francis inviting the delegations to the World's Fair. The invitation was accepted and a vote of thanks passed. The convention also voted to present a badge to Mr. Francis. The make-up of the committees was then announced.

After announcing the time and places for the various committee meetings a motion was made by Bourke Cockran that the convention adjourn until 10 o'clock the following morning. The motion was adopted, and the convention adjourned at 2.50 o'clock p. m.

An attempt to abrogate the rule requiring a two-thirds vote of all of the delegates to name a Democratic Presidential nominee met with a crushing defeat in the convention committee on rules and order of business.

This committee also voted to give Porto Rico six votes in the convention, but by a vote of 15 to 13 refused to allow similar treatment to the delegation from the Philippine Islands. This ruling makes the total number of delegates 1000. Necessary to a choice under the two-thirds rule 667.

St. Louis, Mo.—Chairman Williams called the Democratic convention to order for its second day's session at 10.10 o'clock a. m.

The galleries were early filled, and, as the weather was piping hot, many of the men were in their shirt sleeves, and palm leaf fans were everywhere in evidence.

The delegates and spectators assembled quietly, there being no marked applause for any of the leading men as they entered. This in fact is a feature of this convention—the indifference of the spectators to individuals. Prominent and well known politicians are usually greeted with applause whenever they enter a convention hall. Here party leaders, Governors and United States Senators came and went unnoticed.

Archbishop John J. Glennon, of St. Louis, offered the prayer, and, to the surprise of the delegates, it took him less than one minute to say it. The delegates voiced their appreciation. At 10.20 o'clock Senator Grady, of New York, took the platform and presented the report of the committee on

rules. The report recommended that the rules of the last convention be adopted. This meant the continuance of the two-thirds rule for the nomination of candidates. The recommendation of the committee that the Philippine delegates should not be seated in the convention, but that Porto Rico should have six votes, was adopted.

It was moved that the report of the committee on credentials be received at this point, but the committee's report was not ready, and it was announced would not be until 2 o'clock. A recess was then, at 11 o'clock, taken until that hour.

It was a hot and perspiring crowd that piled into the convention hall early in the afternoon for the adjourned session. The air of the place was close, the sun's rays beating down fiercely on the steaming multitude, and practically every available inch of space being soon filled. Fully 12,000



CHAMP CLARK.
Permanent Chairman.

persons were in the building at 2 o'clock, the time set for the delegates to reassemble.

Every one's interest centred in Bryan and the fight which it was announced he would make when the report of the committee on credentials came up. He had declared that he would make the contest of the Illinois delegation an issue on the floor with all the eloquence that he could bring to bear.

John Sharp Williams, the temporary chairman, let his gavel fall exactly on the second of 2 o'clock.

Just then William Jennings Bryan entered the Coliseum. At sight of him the great crowd that filled the hall from floor to the topmost gallery appeared to go wild with spontaneous enthusiasm. Bryan's adherents kept up the racket for sixteen minutes. Then the friends of Parker created a divergence by bringing their leader's standard to the platform and trying to direct the cheering away from Bryan and to Parker.

It was not until twenty-five minutes of 3 o'clock that the rival demonstrations subsided sufficiently to permit the band to be heard. Chairman Williams, through a huge megaphone, then called for the report of the committee on credentials. The committee seated all the Hopkins delegation in Illinois except in one district. W. J. Bryan made for the platform with Jefferson M. Levy to submit the report of the minority.

His appearance was the signal for an attempt to renew the demonstration. Pro-Bryan and anti-Parker men rose to their feet and yelled. When quiet was restored Mr. Bryan made a terrific fight in behalf of the anti-Hopkins Democrats of Illinois, and asked the convention to repudiate the action of its credentials committee. The convention sustained its committee by a vote of 647 to 299. Total number of votes cast, 943, Illinois' fifty-four delegates not voting. Total number of delegates in convention, 1000.

As soon as the vote was announced against Mr. Bryan there was a general disposition to hurry matters up and adjourn. The report of the permanent organization committee was called for and read, naming Champ Clark, of Missouri, for permanent chairman. Senator Bailey, of Texas, and Congressman Cockran, of New York, escorted him to the chair, where he was received with yells and shouts. He made a short and characteristic speech. Then, at 6.17 o'clock in the evening, an adjournment was taken.

The principal planks of the Democratic platform are as follows:

Protection denounced as favoring trusts; revision and gradual reduction of the tariff on lines that will not disturb business conditions favored, with extension of reciprocity.

Combinations of capital destroying equality of opportunity and free competition by controlling production, restricting production and fixing prices to be prohibited and punished by law.

Powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission to be strengthened.

Independence urged for Filipinos; no special laws for "colonies."

Federal contracts with trusts or convicted combinations in restraint of trade to be prohibited.

Civil Service reform indorsed.

Election of Senators by direct popular vote favored.

Statehood favored for Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

Trial by jury advocated in cases of indirect contempt of court.

Ship subsidy bill denounced.

Large reduction in annual expenditure of Government advocated.

Thorough legislative investigation of executive departments of Government proposed.

Constitutional rights declared violated when right to work or live where desired is denied.

Action of Republican convention on race question deprecated.

Republican administration criticized.

Doubted Dr. Collyer's Word.

Once when the Rev. Dr. Collyer was out of a job as a blacksmith in Germantown, Pa., he accepted from a builder in his neighborhood employment as hod carrier, says the Argonaut.

Years afterwards, while an imposing edifice was being erected in Chicago for Dr. Collyer, he was standing among the beams, watching the progress of the work, when an Irishman came along with a hod of bricks. Dr. Collyer spoke to him and he paused.

"This is har-rd work, soir," said the Irishman.

"I know that well," answered Dr. Collyer; "in my day I've carried the hod myself."

"The Irishman stared at me an instant," said Dr. Collyer, in relating the incident, "and then went on his way mumbling something that sounded suspiciously like 'I wouldn't 'a' belaved th' parson was such a liar.'"

Exchanging Civilities.

The detective, who had run down and captured the bank robber, stood in the corridor of the jail talking to the prisoner in the cell.

"Well, my safeblower," he said, "I guess that name fits you. I've got you safe, anyhow."

"That's all right," growled the prisoner. "You're a safe blower, because I can't get at you."—Chicago Tribune.

Down East Doings.

Fifteen murders were committed in New England during the month of March just passed, most of them without apparent motive. In only seven cases were arrests made of suspected persons. Five of the victims of the murders were women.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A Close Shave.

A Chicago man went into a barber shop and called for a close shave. The building tumbled down about his ears and after he was dug out by the firemen he was of the opinion that he got all he asked for.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

One passenger is killed for every 2,000,000 carried.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle.

New York is going to begin her \$101,000,000 canal in August.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Public benefactions in America during ten years aggregate \$610,410,000.



FIBROID TUMORS CURED.

Mrs. Hayes' First Letter Appealing to Mrs. Pinkham for Help:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been under Boston doctors' treatment for a long time without any relief. They tell me I have a fibroid tumor. I cannot sit down without great pain, and the soreness extends up my spine. I have bearing-down pains both back and front. My abdomen is swollen, and I have had flowing spells for three years. My appetite is not good. I cannot walk or be on my feet for any length of time.

"The symptoms of Fibroid Tumor given in your little book accurately describe my case, so I write to you for advice."—(Signed) Mrs. E. F. HAYES, 252 Dudley St. (Roxbury), Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Hayes' Second Letter:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Sometime ago I wrote to you describing my symptoms and asked your advice. You replied, and I followed all your directions carefully, and to-day I am a well woman.

"The use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound entirely expelled the tumor and strengthened my whole system. I can walk miles now.

"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is worth five dollars a drop. I advise all women who are afflicted with tumors or female trouble of any kind to give it a faithful trial."—(Signed) Mrs. E. F. HAYES, 252 Dudley St. (Roxbury), Boston, Mass.

—\$5000 full if original of above letters proving genuineness cannot be produced

The World's Famous Catarrh Remedy Should Be in Every Home.

Pe-ru-na Contains No Narcotics.

One reason why Peruna has found permanent use in so many homes is that it contains no narcotics of any kind. Peruna is perfectly harmless. It can be used any length of time without acquiring the drug habit.

Certainly Not.
Here is a new one credited in the Philadelphia Bulletin to Mrs. Dore Lyon:

"A maid at my hotel," said Mrs. Lyon, "told me last night a new servant girl story. She said that a St. Louis woman engaged a new servant and gave her a number of instructions about her duties. In conclusion she said:

"And Hannah, we have breakfast at eight."

"Very well, ma'am," Hannah answered. 'If I am not down by that time don't wait for me.'"

An odoriferous tree, a native of Alaska, is the yellow cedar. It has a fragrance somewhat like that of sandalwood. It is of straw color, and the Russians build ships of it.

This country's traffic makes use of 37,000 passenger cars and 1,600,000 for freight. NY29

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer, \$2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Freight trains carry 1,250,000,000 tons per year.

FREE to WOMEN

A Large Trial Box and book of instructions absolutely Free and Post-paid, enough to prove the value of Paxtine Toilet Antiseptic

Paxtine is in powder form to dissolve in water—non-poisonous and far superior to liquid antiseptics containing alcohol which irritates inflamed surfaces, and have no cleansing properties. The contents of every box makes more Antiseptic Solution—lasts longer—goes further—has more uses in the family and does more good than any antiseptic preparation you can buy.

The formula of a noted Boston physician, and used with great success as a Vaginal Wash, for Leucorrhoea, Pelvic Catarrh, Nasal Catarrh, Sore Throat, Sore Eyes, Cuts, and all soreness of mucus membrane.

In local treatment of female ills Paxtine is invaluable. Used as a Vaginal Wash we challenge the world to produce its equal for thoroughness. It is a revelation in cleansing and healing power; it kills all germs which cause inflammation and discharges.

All leading druggists keep Paxtine; price, 50c. a box; if yours does not, send to us for it. Don't take a substitute—there is nothing like Paxtine.

Write for the Free Box of Paxtine to-day. R. PAXTON CO., 7 Pine Blde., Boston, Mass.

HEADACHE

"My father had been a sufferer from sick headache for the last twenty-five years and never found any relief until he began taking your Cascarets. Since he has begun taking Cascarets he has never had the headache. They have entirely cured him. Cascarets do what you recommend them to do. I will give you the privilege of using his name." E. M. Dickson, 1129 Resiner St., W. Indianapolis, Ind.

Best For The Bowels

CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good. Never Sickens, Weakens or Grips, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C. O. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 598

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment free. Dr. E. E. GREEN'S SONS, Box 3, Atlanta, Ga.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

25 CTS.

As afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

AT THE FIRST SIGN Of Torturing, Disfiguring Humors Use

CUTICURA

Every child born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to torturing, disfiguring humors of the Skin and Scalp, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering, but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest, and most effective treatment available, viz.: the CUTICURA Treatment, consisting of warm baths with CUTICURA Soap, and gentle anointings with CUTICURA Ointment, the great Skin Cure. Cures made in childhood are speedy, permanent and economical.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, 25c. Ointment, 50c. Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 50c. per box of 60). Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 2 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors. Send for "How to Cure Torturing, Disfiguring Humors from Infancy to Age."

WHEN YOU EAT HAVE THE BEST.

BEECH-NUT

Sliced Bacon, Sliced Beef, Grape Jam, Cranberry Sauce, Orange Marmalade, Strawberry Jam. Packed in Vacuum Glass Jars. Ask your grocer or write BEECH-NUT PACKING CO., Canajoharie, N. Y.

Valuable Premiums Given for Wrappers

For The Laundry

Ame SOAP

at your Grocers.

Send for Catalogue N. Lutz Bros. & Co., BUFFALO, N. Y.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....\$1.00
SIX MONTHS......50
THREE MONTHS......25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MILL CREEK.

I. N. Carothers spent Sunday with his daughter, Mrs. Allen, at Lewistown.

Postmaster Stonebraker is improving but is still obliged to remain away from business.

Miss Lydia McIntyre, of Huntingdon, will spend some time with the family of I. N. Foust.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wilson, of Belleville, spent Sunday at the home of Mrs. David Simpson.

Mrs. Andrew Barr, of Tyrone, and Mrs. Laura Wilson, of Pittsburg, were among those attending the funeral of Mrs. Etnier Monday.

Matron Foust is general manager of the Buds of Promise sewing circle which meets once a week for mutual benefit. They would make a good sunshine society so congenial are they all.

Verle Park, son of Clinton Park, stepped on a piece of glass while playing in Hicks' meadow and cut a gash in his heel which required several stitches to close. Dr. Simpson attended to the injury and the patient is doing well.

The Democratic presidential bee which has been so busy buzzing among the good and true underfoot could not have caused their heads to swell more evenly than did the few Italian bees which got their work in on our hospitable landlord, A. P. Simpson.

Mrs. Eliza Etnier, wife of the late Devan Etnier, was buried from the home of Mrs. Julia Foust Monday afternoon at two o'clock. Mrs. Etnier had many friends in the community, being well known among the older residents, all of whom extend sympathy to the friends of the deceased.

"They say" that the Furnace property, so many years controlled by the Green family, has been or is to be sold to a Philadelphia company. The tract is one of considerable extent and said to be valuable in mineral and lumber. The probability of change of ownership gives rise to anticipation of activity on the part of the new owners in way of making the investment pay dividends.

Preaching services were held in all three churches Sunday and the congregations in attendance at the three services would not have crowded any one of the churches. This is a mistake as the village was never better served from a pastoral standpoint or that of good preaching. All should take advantage of the opportunity to hear the gospel so intelligently and forcibly discussed. A welcome will meet you at any of the churches.

Looking back from 1914 based on what "they say" to-day. The new Union depot near Sugar Grove run is now finished and adds much to the already complete facilities for moving the large passenger traffic coming from the old line to the new. Hundreds daily throng the spacious waiting rooms all intent on making their trains for the north, east and west. The freight yards now extend from the old bark mill near the Hawn farm to Pike run just west of the farm formerly owned by the Wilsons where the large round-house and shops are now located. Every indication points to an industrial centre in railroad affairs being added to our community as well as the manufacture of glass and iron which has become a fixture on the banks of old Mill creek where once stood the Metz mill famous for buck-wheat grinding. Memory's curtain, when rolled back recalls many predictions made by the "know alls" of 1904, who could not see a possibility of our little village awakening from the lethargy into which it dropped and remained for thirty years. The hotel on corner of Main street and Kishaco avenue has just had added a three-story wing fronting on the avenue and our energetic landlord says he is still cramped for room to accommodate the ever increasing trade. Electric cars run every half hour from corner of Main and Hill streets to Terrace Knob with Trough Creek connections; every forty minutes a car can be had for Dark Hollow which connects at Fahey's corner with line to Jack's spring where the best accommodations are to be had at Hotel Armstrong where there are amusements of all kinds with an opportunity to imbibe from the famous spring among the clouds. Those who so desire can get a car to the quiet village of Mount Union at the eastern extremity of Jack's Narrows, or ride down the picturesque switch-back route to the

busy little town of Mapleton, once the centre of the sand industry of the Juniata valley until overshadowed by the great industrial boom which brought this vicinity to the front with our unlimited supply of sand, fire clay, mineral paint and iron ore with an undoubted underpinning of coal and oil, the knowledge of which naturally suggests gas and heated air. Those slow old days at the beginning of the century can scarcely now be understood.

THREE SPRINGS.

Our farmers are getting discouraged on account of so much rain.

Quite a number attended the Cupples-Eminhizer wedding on Thursday.

Mrs. Alda Postlethwaite, of Mt. Union, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Warren Doyle. Mrs. Mary Brownlee has returned home from Pittsburg. She was accompanied home by her little niece, Ruth Covert.

Miss Laura Cutshall, who has been sewing in Three Springs for some time, returned to her home in Waterfall last week.

Mrs. E. S. Heeter was very suddenly called to Ft. Littleton last week on account of the serious illness of her brother.

Preston Cohick has been suffering with a very sore foot since the 4th and at present cannot walk without the aid of crutches.

Miss Maude Cromwell, formerly of Three Springs but now of Philadelphia, is enjoying her vacation at the home of her mother.

Mrs. Barbara Hampson has been seriously ill the past week. We hope she may soon be restored to health as anxious friends are doing their best to comfort her.

Preaching in the Hill Valley U. B. church next Sunday, the 17th, at 10.30 a. m., immediately following the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. To this Holy communion all Christians are cordially invited; also preaching at 3 p. m. at Sugar Grove and 7.45 at Three Springs.

Mrs. Malissa Johnson and daughters, Misses Grace and Martha, of Steelton, have come to enjoy a month's visit among friends of Three Springs. Mrs. Johnson was born and reared in the above named place and she has a host of friends who are glad to clasp her hand and welcome her into their home after an absence of about five years.

An old cannon long prized as a relic from the civil war and property of the P. O. S. of A. was blown to atoms on Thursday last by some boys who wished to remind the people of the Cupples-Eminhizer wedding which was to take place at that time. Fortunately the boys had gone away some distance when it occurred or their lives might have been taken.

TODD.

Miss Clara Heeter is visiting friends in Pittsburg.

Mrs. Lillie Cooper is spending some time at home.

Mrs. W. B. Stapleton, of Saxton, visited at the home of Oliver Curfman last week.

Charles Stapleton and wife, of Saxton, spent Thursday night with Mrs. Lillie Cook.

Miss Minerva Stapleton, of Tyrone, is visiting her mother and many friends at this place.

Mrs. Will Cook, of East Broad Top, was the guest of Mrs. S. K. Evans on Sabbath.

Mrs. Oliver Curfman was called to Phillipsburg last week on account of the illness of her sister, Mrs. Emma Wells.

John, son of Rev. W. R. Whitney, who has been in Cuba for several years, is home on a vacation and is now visiting friends in our valley.

Mrs. Charles Spangler and Mrs. Howard Saylor, of Johnstown, returned home Monday after visiting at the home of Amon Saylor.

Miss Pearl Reede, of Dudley, and Miss Arminta Creswell, of Eagle Foundry, spent a few days of the past week at G. W. Reede's.

Dr. Johnson is rebuilding his barn which was destroyed by fire last spring. It will be ready to raise in a few days. John Fisher is the contractor.

S. L. and J. M. Stapleton have purchased a cider mill and are erecting it on their farm. They will be ready to accommodate all who wish to have cider made.

The district convention of the Sabbath schools will be held at Cassville on the evening of July 20th and on the 21st. It will be by all the schools in the district and the several denominations are expected to take part.

Gilbert H. Curfman and wife and Miss Viola Myers, of Altoona, after spending a short time at the home of his parents, left Wednesday for Duncannon where they will visit Mrs. Curfman's parents before returning to their home.

LATTA GROVE.

J. H. Stever has returned to work.

Miss Edie Dell is living in Mapleton. One of Jack Dell's horses was sick last week.

While L. R. Bowman was mowing on

the A. L. Smith farm he cut into a bunch of rattlesnakes and so badly chopped them up that he could not tell how many there were in the lot. Link Smith, while plowing, turned up a large flat stone under which were twenty-seven snake eggs.

G. D. Lynn is doing some mason work in Smith valley.

Another mad dog scare prevailed in this community last week.

The wet weather is interfering with farmers in cutting and gathering their crops.

NIAGARA FALLS EXCURSIONS.

Low-rate Vacation Trips via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has selected the following dates for its popular ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls from Washington and Baltimore: July 22, August 12 and 26, September 9 and 23, and October 14. On these dates the special train will leave Washington at 8.00 A. M., Baltimore 9.05 A. M., York 10.45 A. M., Harrisburg 11.40 A. M., Millersburg 12.20 P. M., Sunbury 12.58 P. M., Williamsport 2.30 P. M., Lock Haven 3.08 P. M., Renovo 3.55 P. M., Emporium Junction 5.05 P. M., arriving Niagara Falls at 9.35 P. M.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at \$10.00 from Washington and Baltimore; \$9.35 from York; \$10.00 from Littlestown; \$10.00 from Oxford, Pa.; \$9.35 from Columbia; \$8.50 from Harrisburg, \$10.00 from Winchester, Va., \$7.80 from Altoona; \$7.40 from Tyrone; \$6.45 from Bellefonte; \$5.10 from Ridgeway; \$6.90 from Sunbury and Wilkesbarre; \$5.75 from Williamsport; and at proportionate rates from principal points. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo within limit of ticket returning.

The special trains of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion running through to Niagara Falls. An extra charge will be made for parlor-car seats.

An experienced tourist agent and chaperon will accompany each excursion.

For descriptive pamphlet, time of connecting trains, and further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

7-6-7c

Anticipation.

We're goin' out to see that Fair
Some time this comin' Fall,
An' furthermore, when we git there,
We're goin' to see it all;
An' ez fer that there midway, gee!
Well, when fer it we hike,
There's lots of things we want to see—
When we go down to the Pike.

Maw'd like to see that human dog,
The man who's face is blue—
An' likewise that there river hog;
That comes from Timbuctoo;
The gals on jugglin' tricks is set,
An' stunts upon the bike—
They're goin' to see 'em all, you bet,
When we go down the Pike.

The battle acts jests suit the boys—
The naval fight at sea,
Or anything that makes a noise
Hits them, an' ez fer me—
I want to see them Nautch gals, say!
I wonder what they're like?
I'm goin' to chaut 'em, any way,
When we go down the Pike.

Marriage Licenses.

Joseph Pagenelli and Mayme F. Benkert, both of Huntingdon, Pa.

William A. Vanorman and Ada E. Lamberson, both of Huntingdon, Pa.

Charles A. Bollinger and May Black, both of Robertsdale, Pa.

Joseph Resig, Altoona, and Barbara A. Battiste, Huntingdon, Pa.

Samuel W. Park, Winber, and Rachel E. Hess, Grafton, Pa.

Harry F. Doede, Harrisburg, and Mamie Hall, Huntingdon, Pa.

Central Banking Co.

MOUNT UNION, PA.

T. H. ADAMS, President

W. T. BELL, Cashier

Discount Day—Wednesday

Stockholders Individually Liable.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.

Cor. 5th and Penn Sts.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.

E. M. GREENE, Vice President.

R. J. MATTEEN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

K. A. Lovell, J. C. Hazlett, John White, R. J. Matteen, Thomas E. Africa, John Langdon and A. W. Swope.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms.

113c.

JNO. G. GILLAM'S

YOU WILL FIND A FULL LINE OF

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
UNDERWEAR, QUEENSWARE, FLOUR
AND FEED, GROCERIES, SHOES
AND RUBBER GOODS, HATS,
CAPS, SHELF HARDWARE, ETC.

PRODUCE taken in exchange
and all goods sold at the lowest
cash prices. X X X X

J. G. GILLAM, Mapleton, Pa.

May, 1884 • TWENTY YEARS AGO • May, 1904

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

Running a general store is no experiment with us. For twenty years we have been selling goods in this town. Starting in a small room 18x18 feet we added space to it several times until we bought our present store about two years ago. The changes we have made give us the largest store in town—two floors 20x90, annex 12x30 and a warehouse two stories 18x30 feet.

Our sales last year were larger than the year before, the cash sales being more than 100 per cent. larger, proving to us that our prices, quality considered, must have been about right. We think we know What, When and Where to buy. Paying spot cash for goods as soon as they are in and examined gives us another advantage over many of our competitors.

There have been many changes since we started. We have seen many come and go. They commence by telling the people that the older stores have been overcharging them; that they will sell much cheaper. They fool part of the people for a time but they soon find our prices are as low, if not lower than theirs.

We want more cash and prompt paying customers, and name you low prices. There are others we do not want, those who think the world owes them a living whether they earn it or not. All our goods are marked in plain figures, one price to all. A child can buy as cheap as the parent.

We have this week some very tempting bargains for you in Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes. Call and see our stock, the largest in town. A pair for every man, woman and child in the place.

Bargains in Groceries

3 3-lb cans jelly.....25c	3 3-lb cans baked beans.....25c
3 3-lb cans beefs.....25c	3 3-lb cans hominy.....25c
3 3-lb cans sweet potatoes.....25c	3 3-lb cans pumpkin.....25c
3 3-lb cans sour krout.....25c	3 3-lb cans apples.....25c
	3 3-lb cans tomatoes.....25c

3 2-lb cans beans or peas.....25 cents
A quart bottle catsup.....10 cents
1-lb package ground coffee for.....10 cents
2 pounds loose coffee for.....25 cents
4 pounds prunes for.....25 cents
3 pounds peaches for.....25 cents
4 pounds rice for.....25 cents
Lima beans, per lb.....6 cents
6 Cakes Dinghams soap.....25 cents
3 Cakes Craddocks best toilet soap.....25 cents
Creamery butter, 1-lb prints.....25 cents
3 1-lb packages currants.....25 cents

Sugars are advancing and we advise you to buy a stock for summer now. Coffee will also be higher soon.

We have large lines of men's, women's and children's summer underwear, dry goods, notions, tinware, glassware, hardware, fresh and cured meats, drugs, carpets, matting, window shades, wall paper, coal, lumber, etc., etc.

We are agents for Dockash Stoves and Ranges and for Stewart Iron Works makers of Iron Fences.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

May 24, 1904.

MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

STANDING STONE NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON, PA.,

No. 412 Penn St.

OFFICERS:

JOHN BREWSTER, President.

H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.

A. J. McCAHAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

John Brewster, J. H. Brumbaugh, Geo. W. Sanderson, L. M. Hagerty, H. B. Brumbaugh, J. G. Gillam, H. B. Dunn and A. J. McCahan.

Discount Day—Wednesday.

We solicit your account and will give your business prompt, accurate and considerate attention.

Telephone No. 82.

5-28-02-yr.

THE "ITEM"

\$1.00 per Year.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

MOUNT UNION, PA.

Capital, \$25,000.. Surplus, \$2,500..

Officers:

A. B. Gillam, President.

T. A. Appleby, Vice President.

G. B. M. Kepler, Cashier.

Directors:

A. B. Gillam, T. A. Appleby, C. B. Bush, M. D., Benj. O'Connor, Bruce Yocum, R. B. Campbell, W. G. Ewing, M. W. Isenberg, W. J. Campbell, M. D.

Household individual banks furnished on application.

A general banking business done. Interest allowed on time deposits. Drafts issued on the principal commercial cities.

Absolute safety of investment and courteous treatment of patrons are assured to the public, whose patronage is respectfully invited.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 13, 1904.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 29, 1904.

	D'y.	D'y.	D'y.	D'y.	D'y.	D'y.
	P.M.	Night	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.
New York:						
W. 23d St. Sta.	7:55	12:10				8:55
Desh's St. Sta.	8:00	12:15				9:00
Cort's St. Sta.	8:10	12:25				9:10
Philadelphia	11:40	4:25	7:10		11:40	5:30
Washington	10:40		7:50		10:50	5:40
Baltimore	11:55	4:44	8:52		12:00	7:00

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Harrisburg	2:50	8:00	11:45		3:10	5:00	10:35
Rockville		8:12	11:59		5:13	10:46	
Marvsville	3:04	8:17	12:03		5:18	10:49	
Duncannon	3:18	8:35	12:15		5:35	11:03	
Newport	3:24	9:05	12:37		5:55	11:23	
Millersburg	3:27	9:14	12:45		6:17	11:34	
Thom's't'n	3:29	9:25	12:53		6:28	11:42	
Port Royal	3:43	9:43	1:07		6:42	11:57	
Millin	3:48	9:48	1:11		6:52	12:01	
Lewist'n Jc.	4:40	10:14	1:30		7:17	12:22	
McVeytown	5:02	10:39	1:48		7:50	12:42	
N. Hamilton	5:21	11:01	2:07		8:03		
Mt. Union	5:27	11:07	2:08		8:10		
Mapleton	5:33	11:13	2:14		8:17		
Huntingdon	5:50	11:32	2:29		8:45		
Petersburg	6:07	11:47	2:43		8:50		
Birm'gham	6:35	12:13	3:07		9:16		
Tyrene	6:42	12:20	3:12		9:26		
Bedwood	7:07	12:41	3:29		9:47		
Altoona	7:30	1:00	3:45		10:05		
Pittsburg	7:10	1:10	3:45		10:15		

"J" stops on signal to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and east and south of Harrisburg.

"H" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and receive passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Additional trains leave Harrisburg for Altoona and Pittsburg as follows: 1:35, 2:41, 11:45 a.m., 12:55, 2:55, 7:20, 9:48, 11:05 and 11:50 p.m. daily.

Week days.

	D'y.	D'y.	D'y.	D'y.	D'y.	D'y.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Pittsburg	3:00	3:00	8:00		12:45	4:55
Altoona	5:00	6:25	7:05	11:43	1:50	5:55
Bedwood	5:12		7:20	11:55	2:04	6:10
Tyrene	5:24	6:47	7:38	12:06	2:20	6:27
Birm'gham	5:28		7:43	12:10	2:25	6:32
Petersburg	5:46		8:07		2:48	6:56
Huntingdon	5:57	7:17	8:20	12:37	3:02	7:10
Mapleton	6:11		8:36		3:19	7:24
Mt. Union	6:17		8:42	12:56	3:26	7:29
N. Hamilton	6:22		8:46		3:32	7:34
McVeytown	6:40		9:05	1:16	3:53	7:51
Lewist'n Jc.	7:00	18:05	9:27	1:35	4:17	8:10
Millin	7:22		9:48	1:52	4:41	8:30
Port Royal	7:27		9:52		4:46	8:34
Thom's't'n	7:42		10:08		5:04	8:48
Millerstown	7:51		10:18		5:15	8:57
Newport	8:00		10:28	12:24	5:25	9:05
Duncannon	8:27		10:52	12:44	5:55	9:29
Marvsville	8:44		11:17		6:15	9:43
Rockville	8:48		11:22		6:22	9:48
Harrisburg	9:00	9:30	11:25	3:10	6:35	10:00

Additional trains leave Pittsburg for Altoona, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia as follows: 3:35, 7:15 and 7:30 a.m., 12:01, 4:50, 7:10, 9:00 and 10:00 p.m. daily.

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Baltimore	12:15		6:00	9:45	2:20	
Washington	1:20		7:15		3:30	
Philadelphia	4:18	12:17	3:17	6:23	10:47	4:23

New York:

Desh's St.	2:03	2:53	5:53	9:30	3:53	7:13	7:13
Cort's St.	2:03	2:53	5:53	9:30	3:53	7:13	7:13
W. 23d St.	2:15	3:00	6:00	9:40		7:15	7:15

Additional trains leave Harrisburg for Altoona, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia as follows: 3:35, 7:15 and 7:30 a.m., 12:01, 4:50, 7:10, 9:00 and 10:00 p.m. daily.

*Week days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Harrisburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops only on signal, or notice to agent or conductor, to receive or discharge passengers.

"G" Passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers Sunday only.

"m" passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers.

"p" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction—For Sunbury 7:30 a.m. and 3:00 p.m. week days.

For McClure 7:30 a.m., 3:00 p.m. week days.

For Milroy 7:40 a.m., 1:50 and 4:50 p.m. week days.

For Reedsville 6:05, 7:40 a.m., 1:50, and 4:50 p.m. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8:35 a.m. and 5:55 p.m. week days. Bedford only 8:35 a.m. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield, Curwensville and Graupatun 8:00 a.m., 3:55 and 6:50 p.m. week days, and 8:00 a.m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8:10 a.m., 12:25 and 7:00 p.m. week days. 8:10 a.m. Sundays.

For Scotia 7:50 a.m. and 2:50 p.m. week days.

PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.

Trains leave Bellwood for Punksattawney 8:00 a.m. and 3:34 p.m. week days, arrive at Bellwood at 11:12 a.m. and 5:44 p.m. week days.

For rates, maps and detailed information, call on Ticket Agents, or address Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager.

J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.

GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1903, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH				NORTH			
Expr's	Mail	STATIONS	Mail	Expr's	Mail	STATIONS	Mail
A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.			
8:35	5:56	Huntingdon	11:10	5:15			
8:45	6:05	McConnellstown	11:00	5:05			
8:50	6:09	Grafton	10:50	5:00			
8:55	6:14	Brumbaugh	10:51	4:55			
8:59	6:18	Marklesburg	10:47	4:51			
9:06	6:25	Entrikin	10:40	4:44			
9:11	6:30	Beaver	10:35	4:39			
9:16	6:35	Cove	10:30	4:34			
9:27	6:46	Saxton	10:19	4:23			
9:35	6:50	Clark	10:15	4:18			
9:44	7:02	Riddelsburg	10:08	4:11			
9:56	7:10	Hopewell	10:04	4:07			
10:07	7:19	Cypher	9:56	3:59			
10:17	7:27	Tatesville	9:46	3:50			
10:20	7:30	Everett	9:38	3:43			
10:23	7:30	Mt. Dallas	9:35	3:40			
10:33	7:35	Bedford	9:18	3:20			
11:35	8:35	Hyndman	8:28	2:30			
12:05	9:05	Cumberland	8:00	2:00			

Sunday train leaves Huntingdon at 8:35 a.m. and returning 5:30 p.m.

SHOOP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH				NORTH			
Expr's	Mail	STATIONS	Expr's	Mail	STATIONS	Expr's	Mail
A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.		A.M.	P.M.
9:35		Saxton		4:00			
9:50		Coalmont		3:45			
		Crawford					
10:05		Dudley		3:30			

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager.

Are You Thinking

Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Stage - Route

BETWEEN

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned having purchased the outfit of J. F. Park, will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7:00 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

L. W. BUMGARDNER.

Some Queer Facts About Presidents.
A group of men at a Republican club were talking about the Presidents.
One said it was rather curious that no Presidential candidate and no President had ever split his name in the middle. One Vice-Presidential candidate did so. And he was named B. Gratz Brown.
This reminded another that in the long list of Presidents there was only two instances in which names had been duplicated—John Adams and John Quincy Adams, and William Henry Harrison and Benjamin Harrison.
"And in both instances they were of kin," said another.
"But there were two Presidents," chimed in a veteran, "who had the same Christian name, and whose family names began with the same letter, Andrew Jackson and Andrew Johnson."
The man who started the talk recalled that there had been three Johns in the White House. He mentioned the two Adamsses and Tyler.
"But James was the favorite Christian name for Presidents," was the reply.
"You may recall that we have had five—Madison, Monroe, Polk, Buchanan and Garfield."
"But there was only one George. Let us drink to his memory. He was the first and last."
"As there was but one George, there has been but one Thomas, and as I am a sort of Democrat at times I propose a cup to Jefferson," said the ex-Judge in the group.
"Have you overlooked the fact that we had two Williams for Presidents?" asked the man who had recalled the five Jameses. "There were William Henry Harrison and William McKinley."
"That reminds me," quoth another, "that we had but two Presidents who

signed both Christian names, John Quincy Adams and William Henry Harrison."
"Eighteen of our Presidents had no middle Christian names, or if they had they never signed them. Mr. Cleveland had a middle name, but he eliminated it early in life," said the starter of the gabfest.
"And as we look at them," said another "all of our Presidents, save McKinley and Roosevelt, had English names."
"You have forgotten that there was one with a Holland name—Van Buren. I suppose some of you Dutchmen would claim him," remarked a member of the Holland Society.
"How does the entire list stand, alphabetically?" asked the curious man.
"I looked that up the other day," replied the ready man. "Twelve letters of the alphabet have not figured in the Presidency. They are D, E, I, K, N, O, Q, S, U, X, Y, and Z."
"Maybe you can tell us right away which letter has figured, as you term it, oftenest?" asked the man who had started this branch of the talk.
"Sure," was the prompt reply. "There have been three A's, two G's, three H's, three J's, three M's, two P's, and two T's, B, C, F, L, R, V, and W have been represented once."
"How many of our Presidents have had nicknames?" asked a man who had come in at that moment.
This required a little exercise of the gray matter, but the man who had made the alphabet a study was to the fore after a brief lull.
"I count ten," he said. "We had Old Abe, Andy Jackson, Andy Johnson, Ben Harrison, Zach Taylor, Old Buck, Chet Arthur and Teddy Roosevelt. Some of these had other nicknames. Jackson was known as Old Hickory, the first Harrison was Tippecanoe, Lincoln was the rail splitter, Taylor was Old Rough and Ready and Roosevelt is frequently called the Cowboy and the Rough Rider."
"How many members of the Cabinet ever became Presidents?" asked the man who ordered the last round.
"Six," was the prompt answer of the man who had worked the alphabet, "Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, J. Q. Adams, Van Buren, and Buchanan. Each had been secretary of State. Monroe was Secretary of State and afterward Secretary of War, both in the administration of Madison.
"There was another Cabinet officer who became President," said the veteran. "You forgot Jeff Davis. He was secretary of War in Pierce's Administration. We all know of what he was President."
But nobody said anything. After they had shaken up the bag once more an old Hunker said that Tyler's administration took the cake for shake-ups in the Cabinet. He ran off the names of four Secretaries of State, four of the Treasury, five of War, five of the Navy and three Attorney-Generals.

The symposium might have been extended had not a fire engine dashed by the clubhouse then, and the round table went out to see where the fire was.—New York Sun.

Night Was Her Terror.

"I would cough nearly all night long," writes Mrs. Chas. Applegate, of Alexandria, Ind., "and could hardly get any sleep. I had consumption so bad that if I walked a block I would cough frightfully and spit blood, but when all other remedies failed, three \$1.00 bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery wholly cured me and I gained 58 pounds." It's absolutely guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, La Grippe, Bronchitis and all Throat and Lung troubles. Price 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Wright & Dell's store.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—

Estate of Abraham Skipper, deceased.

Letters of administration on the estate of Abraham Skipper, late of the borough of Mount Union, deceased, having been granted the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and to those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement to

N. A. SKIPPER, Administrator.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., June 29, 1904. 6t

Easy and Quick!

Soap-Making

with

BANNER LYE

To make the very best soap, simply dissolve a can of Banner Lye in cold water, melt 5 1/2 lbs. of grease, pour the Lye water in the grease. Stir and put aside to set.

Full Directions on Every Package

Banner Lye is pulverized. The can may be opened and closed at will, permitting the use of a small quantity at a time. It is just the article needed in every household. It will clean paint floors, marble and tile work, soften water, disinfect sinks, closets and waste pipes.

Write for booklet "Uses of Banner Lye"—free.

The Penn Chemical Works, Philadelphia

R. S. SEIBERT, General Manager

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

SOUTHWARD

NORTHWARD

Expr's

Mail

STATIONS

Expr's

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I. I knew one who had prospered,
To whom a princely fortune fell,
Yet men who toiled along below
Conceived no hate for him, and no
Old friend refused to wish him well.
He tasted of the pleasures
Accorded to the rich alone,
But never in his ease forgot
The hardships of the poor or sought
With their small joys to fat his own.

II. Fate one day turned upon him
And ruthlessly took all he had,
And then I heard men honestly,
In sorrow and in sympathy—
The rich and poor exclaim—"Too bad!"
I look on him with envy,
And if a choice were mine to make,
The fortune that Fate snatched away
Would tempt me not while I might lay
Claim to the love she couldn't take.
—S. E. Kiser.

THE CHOICE OF TWO.

By GERALD WHITING.

Lorry was standing at the door of his forge—a tall, strong man of 50, with the carriage of an old soldier who could still swing the lance or sabre, though he had left the army some seven years or more. The sun was aglow in the cloudless sky, and the heat was oppressive. Behind, the range of hills rose blue-green in the distance. From the road came a merry jingle of harness bells and then a cloud of dust, and then a wagon, drawn by two oxen, rumbled up the incline. The driver nodded pleasantly to Lorry.

"You have heard the news, master," he said. "No? Well, I can't stop, but here's a newspaper. Read that." And, with another nod, he whipped up his jaded cattle and passed on.

The blacksmith sat down on a bench and leisurely unfolded the paper. When he had read a few lines his face darkened, and he rose to his feet. His wife came out at this moment. She was a comely dame, with cheeks as ruddy as the apples in her orchard. They looked at each other for a few minutes without speaking.

"Annette," said Lorry at last, crumpling up the newspaper in his strong hand, "I have been reading the 'Debate.'"

His wife gave a little start, but quickly recovered.

"No ill news of Pierre, surely?" said she.

"No, no," answered her husband; "no need to be alarmed. Pierre is all right so far as I know. But the Germans are at their old tricks. Not content with conquering, they must insult as well. You remember my remarking that I had seen three or four fellows rolling about the village in the uniform of French soldiers, and wondered how they came to be there, and what they were doing away from the regiment? Well, the secret is out. They have elected to be subjects of the emperor at Berlin. And to think that we should be outraged by the presence of such renegades! They are no longer Alsations, but German wolves."

"What can you expect, Felix?" It is not altogether the fault of these poor fellows," remarked Annette. "To be sent to Algeria—think how far. And the lads grow sick for home."

"Hush!" said Lorry, checking her with a peremptory gesture; "you do not understand. You have grown so accustomed to the women folk hereabouts that you have come down to their level, and think as they do. I tell you these men are cowards and traitors, and if I thought our Pierre was capable of such infamy, as sure as my name is Lorry, sometime trooper in the cavalry of France, I would drive my sword through his body!"

He walked quickly into the house, and Annette followed him. He noticed the flush on her cheek, and felt abashed, he hardly knew why. Perhaps he had spoken too roughly.

"Bah! I am a fool to worry about such things," he said, laughingly. "As if it is at all likely! So, so; I will take a little walk to calm myself." He put on his hat and went out.

She waited till he was gone, and then got her work-basket and sat down at the window, as was her custom of an afternoon. The sun shone full and bright on the cornfield; there was the path winding away to it in curves of dazzling white; and, lower down, the village church, with the burial ground nestling by its side, and the sheep drowsily browsing under the shadow of the trees.

"They may be traitors," she thought, remembering her husband's words, "but their mothers must rejoice to see them again."

And she sighed, thinking of the day her own boy left home, alert and trim, with his rifle on his shoulder. Only two years ago, yet it seemed an age! The tears started to her eyes. It was well for Lorry to talk, but when would Pierre return to her.

Suddenly the needle dropped from her hand, and she trembled in her chair. She heard the garden gate swing back on its hinges. But the dog did not bark, though the intruder must have passed close to his kennel.

"Mother!"

She sprang up with a cry. He was standing in the doorway, his hair rumpled, his gay uniform soiled with dust; pallid, shamefaced, more like a criminal than a soldier. She guessed what had happened. The wretched lad had returned with the rest, and had been prowling about the place all day, not daring to enter while his father was there. She would have fain have chided him, but had not the courage. In faltering tones he told her how tired he

had grown of the prolonged toil and hardships of the war; how he had been ill, and had yearned for comfort and peace of home. And his comrades had teased him, had called him "Prussian" because of his Alsatian accent.

The mother's heart excused all. She made him sit down, and brought him food; but he could not eat. A burning thirst seemed to consume him; he called for water and drank glass after glass with avidity.

So the minutes slipped away. Presently a footstep crunched on the gravel walk.

"Pierre! Here is your father back already! I must speak to him and explain. Oh, hide! Quick, quick!" She seized him by the shoulders, pushed him into a cupboard, and turned round sharply.

She heard a sudden exclamation, and confronted Lorry, with eyes fixed on the red Zouave cap which Pierre had left on the table.

"What does that mean?" said he.

There was an instant of silence, save for the sound of the blacksmith's heavy breathing. The next, and she was beside him, her hands clasping his arm.

"I have something to say, Felix," she began.

He moved away till he reached the wall behind him, where his old sabre was hanging, a bit of tri-color ribbon round the hilt. He took it down with the firm touch of a hand turned backward while listening, with no sign of nervousness.

"The truth, now, Annette! He has returned?"

She bent her head so that he could not see her face. Then she twisted herself from him with an unexpected suddenness, her voice breaking into a sob.

"You will not—you shall not harm him!" she cried. "He has come back because he loved me and wished to see us again."

There was an inward struggle, and then the woman conquered. Yes, she was right to defend the boy who had forsworn his country, and whom it was beneath an honest soldier's dignity to notice further. He threw down his sword, saddened and subdued. Old memories stirred at his heart; he thought of the days when that recreant son was a little child and smiled and played about his knee. All that was a dream, and this the awakening.

"Wife," he said, speaking quickly, "you need have no fear. It is no longer any concern of mine. Let Pierre do as he pleases. I shall see him in the morning."

She stole one anxious look at his face, and saw that a sense of something serious to come was now overshadowing his mind.

"Felix!" she exclaimed.

He advanced a step toward the door, then stopped and looked back.

"Not now," he said, and left her.

He stayed outside till darkness set in, and the house was closed. All those long hours he walked in the garden, pacing with measured steps from the orchard to the well and back again, without any sense of fatigue.

Pierre appeared to be in a sort of stupor when Annette released him from the dark interior of his hiding place. He looked around him helplessly.

"I am weary," he said, "and will go to bed."

And he went upstairs. Once his head was on the pillow he sank in placid and dreamless sleep.

He awoke, lying still, in the morning sunshine. The window was part open, and he heard passing footsteps in the garden, and the ring of hammer and anvil from the forge. His mother was standing at the bedside with a cup of milk. His gaze wandered slowly round the room, and he saw his father come suddenly in.

Pierre blinked his eyes, but they were somehow dim. He tried to speak, but speech died abruptly from his lips.

"You had better get up," said Lorry.

"And by the by, put on the work clothes you were accustomed to use before you joined the army. No sense to don a uniform you are not longer fit to wear."

"But my comrades will think it strange, father," remonstrated Pierre, humbly.

"Do as I tell you," remonstrated his father. "Time enough afterwards for explanations."

For the next few minutes he was busy moving boxes and opening drawers in the adjoining chamber, and when shortly after they met him again in the kitchen, he was dressed for a

journey. The hard look was still in his eyes, as, declining the wife's proffered help, he stirred up the fire and boiled a pot of coffee. With this and some bacon and brown bread, a pot of honey, and a dish of hard biscuits baked the day before, he set out a breakfast for three, and then motioned them to sit down to it.

Annette watched him unceasingly, but the smile for which she longed did not appear. It was a relief to all when the meal was over.

Then Lorry rose and spoke his last words.

"Pierre," he said, almost solemnly, "yonder stands the forge—it is yours. The garden, the house—they are yours, too. The vines, the beehives, the orchard—all belong to you. Since you have sacrificed your honor for these things, it is only just that you should have them. Henceforth, you are absolute master of everything in the place I am going away. I shall enlist as a volunteer in your own regiment, the Third Zouaves—I, an old sergeant of the Imperial Guard. You owe France five years of service, and I must pay them for you."

"O Felix! Felix!" cried his wife, imploringly.

"Father!" said Pierre, and covered his face with his hands.

He heeded them not; he was now clear of the house, striding briskly along the broad high road. Annette rushed to the door, but it was already too late. The blinding tears shut him out from her view, and she saw him no more.—New York News.

SUPERSTITIONS OF THE MALAYS.

Peculiar Belief of an Eastern People in Signs and Omens.

You can scarcely ever get your money from a Malay on Friday, because they believe that if they pay their creditors on a Friday they will be overtaken by penury. Malays never shave or cut their nails on Saturday or Tuesday, because these are unlucky days, and if they do part with their hair or nails on these days they believe that they will always be in trouble or will die quickly. The Malay never sleeps in the afternoon, for such an action shortens life! When a rat bites a Malay's clothes, it signifies ill luck, and usually the rat-bitten clothes are given to the poor.

There is a kind of bird called by the Malays Rowk-rowk which does not build a nest, and lives in fields. The Malays say that whoever obtains a Rowk-rowk's nest will become invisible as soon as he puts the nest on his head. Of course, the Malays believe that there is such a nest, despite the fact that the bird never builds one.

If a Malay feels that his right hand is itchy, he is glad because he will receive a large sum of money, and if he feels that his right eye moves, he knows that he will see a foreign friend. If tears issue from either eye, he understands that a relative of his will die, and if he too often forgets his promises to his many friends, he is aware that he will die and will shed tears rather profusely.

When there is an eclipse of the moon or sun the Malays abstain from taking food and perform their ablutions, in order that no contagious disease may attack them. Crows are an ill omen, and whenever a crow caws near a Malay habitation, it means death to some one of the inmates. Supposing a Malay walks along a road and suddenly a black cat crosses before him, he will at once turn back and walk another path. The crossing of the black cat signifies danger involving the loss of life.

You seldom see Malays bite their nails, because this action is likely to lead the doer into poverty. If a Malay sees a pig or a Chinese funeral before the sun rises, say at 5.30 a. m., he knows that he is lucky, and whatever he does on this day he is sure to meet with success. Dreaming of jumping a brooklet assures the dreamer that death will ensue in a short time, and in this case the unhappy man generally distributes alms to the poor so that his life may be prolonged. To see a monkey in the morning is an ill omen and signifies that the seer will lose money heavily in trade.—Penang Straits Echo.

Cat Summoned Maid.

A wonderful cat attracted the attention of every one who recently passed up or down Eighth street on the west side between Locust and Spruce. Pussy was pure white. She was standing upon the step railing of a house which was just high enough to enable her to reach the electric button with her paw. She manipulated this so vigorously that the door was soon opened by a servant, who picked pussy up, took her in her arms, entered the house and closed the door. It was the sentiment of all who witnessed the trick that Maria, or whatever her name might be, was a bright cat.—Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.

Still One.

"Hello, Bill, old man! Well, well! I haven't seen you since the old days, when we used to run around together."

"No, Jack. Ah! those old days! What a fool I used to be then."

"I tell you I'm glad to see you. You haven't changed a bit, old man."—Philadelphia Press.

JAPS CLOSER TO LIAOYANG

Japs Repulse Russian Attempt to Retake Motien Pass.

CHINA AWAITING THE RESULTS

Japanese Armies Move Forward—A Decisive Engagement Not Expected Immediately—The Fall of Port Arthur Is Awaited—Chinese Troops May Occupy the Fortress.

London, England.—The operations at Motien Pass and in that neighborhood, reported by General Kuroki and General Sakharoff, are regarded here as being in the nature of a reconnaissance in force rather than a definite engagement. The place names as Russianized by General Sakharoff, are difficult to locate, but his description is taken to confirm the accounts from Tokio to the effect that the Japanese have advanced their position in a northwesterly direction from Motien Pass, reducing the distance from Liaoyang to barely twenty miles.

Fenshuiling, in the north, appears to be on the direct road to Liaoyang. It should not be confounded with Fenshuiling in the south, which is northwest of Shuyen. The operations south of Kaichau are evidently mere skirmishes. It is not believed that any fighting on a great scale will happen during the rains.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Telegraph claims to have trustworthy information that the expectations of a decisive battle near Haicheng are delusive. He says that the Japanese do not intend to advance, and General Kuropatkin does not mean to fight. He says he has been assured by persons who are really in a position to know that the Japanese do not intend to go further because of the difficulty in transporting their heavy guns and removing them in the event of a reverse.

The Japanese plan of campaign, although it is, of course, liable to modification, is to storm Port Arthur and then retire to Korea and assume the defensive; which they will obstinately maintain until the more bellicose of the belligerents sees advantage in concluding peace on terms acceptable to the other.

Such news as is available regarding Port Arthur is construed as indicating considerable Japanese progress. It is inferred that refugees are no longer allowed to leave Pigeon Bay, and that the Japanese have worked their way well to the westward of the fortress toward White Wolf Hill. If the latter place falls into their hands the fate of the fortress will be soon sealed, as the batteries on the hill enfiladed all the coast defences and the northern forts. A recent report from Tokio credited the Japanese with having 100 eight-inch guns ready for siege operations.

A telegram from Peking asserts that the Japanese Minister there has informed the Board of Foreign Affairs that Japan is about to make a supreme effort to capture Port Arthur and is confident of success. She, therefore, wished to know whether China would send troops to hold the fortress or intrust it to Japan's keeping. The Board of Foreign Affairs gave a hesitating reply, not committing itself until the Japanese plans have more fully developed, being influenced by the obvious halt in the Japanese forward movement and the reappearance of the Russian fleet, which was supposed to have been virtually destroyed. It is alleged that Prince Ching, head of the board, privately informed the Minister that China would wait until Port Arthur is taken before doing anything definite.

LIGHTNING CAUSES HAVOC.

Two Lives Lost and Much Property Destroyed in Boston.

Boston, Mass.—Lightning struck the Wilson Steamship Line freight shed, on Mystic wharf, Charlestown, passed along the ridge of two immense freight sheds occupied by the Allan and Hamburg-American lines to a large Boston and Maine Railroad grain elevator, and started a fire which caused the destruction of nearly \$1,000,000 worth of property, the loss of two lives and the injury of between twenty and thirty persons.

So quickly did the flames spread that most of the crew of the Allan Line steamship Austrian, lying near the elevator, had to jump into the harbor to save their lives. Frederick McKenzie and James Gallagher were drowned.

MURDER AT OCEAN GROVE.

Slayer a Nephew of President Gunnison, of St. Lawrence.

Ocean Grove, N. J.—After lying in wait for his wife until she returned to her home here, George Lester May, wayward young son of wealthy parents, of Brooklyn, N. Y., shot and killed her and then committed suicide. The murdered woman was Miss Grace Carr, of Brooklyn, daughter of R. H. Carr. She and her husband had been separated for years.

Young May was a nephew of Dr. Almon Gunnison, President of St. Lawrence University, and Dr. Walter B. Gunnison and Herbert F. Gunnison, of Brooklyn.

Mother and Child Drown.

A well-dressed young woman drowned herself and babe at Union Hill, N. J., by jumping into the Hackensack with the child in her arms.

News of the Week

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock and his family left Washington for their summer home in Dublin, N. H.

Brigadier-General T. B. Howard, a survivor of the Seminole War in Florida, the Creek War in Georgia the Texas Revolution, the Mexican War and the Civil War, died in Washington at eighty-four years. He was a native of South Carolina.

The President left Washington for Oyster Bay to be officially notified of his nomination. He was greeted enthusiastically by his townsmea.

A mechanism has been found by the Navy Department which will prevent the repetition of the Missouri explosion.

Second Assistant Secretary of State Adee, who has been abroad inspecting the American consulates, has returned home.

The amount of money in circulation in the United States on July 1 was \$2,521,151,527, being an increase of \$11,871,610 during the month of June and of \$44,823,317 as compared with July 1, 1903.

Based on an estimated population of 81,867,000, the circulation per capita is \$30.80, against \$29.37 on the same date last year.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

Hawaiian citizens have expressed satisfaction over the reception of their delegates to the St. Louis convention by St. Louisians.

President Roosevelt has appointed as Commissioner of Education of Porto Rico Dr. Roland P. Falkner, at present chief of the division of documents, Library of Congress, vice Dr. Samuel McCune Lindsay, who resigned.

DOMESTIC.

Lightning caused a million dollar fire in Boston.

The Baltic, of the White Star Line, the largest vessel ever launched, arrived in New York City.

Five deported miners who returned to Victor, Col., were kidnaped by a masked band.

Edmund Bersch, self-confessed St. Louis hoodler, was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

Floods caused a suspension of business in the stock yards and wholesale district of Kansas City, Mo., and hundreds of citizens were driven from their homes.

A ruling by the State Auditor of Ohio compels the estate of the late Senator Hanna to pay an inheritance tax of \$60,000.

Two newly appointed West Point cadets were seriously injured by falling into the arena at the barracks at the academy.

Baron Speck von Sternburg, German Ambassador, delivered an address to the students of the University of the South, Gewanee, Tenn.

Booker T. Washington made a strong plea for the education of the Southern negro in an address before the National Educational Association at St. Louis.

The Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, of New York City, asked for a reinspection by Federal officials of their other excursion boat, the Grand Republic.

Burglars, after beating and gagging an aged man at Hermitage, N. Y., robbed him of \$500 and jewelry.

The centennial anniversary of the birth of Nathaniel Hawthorne was observed at Concord, Mass. A tablet was unveiled by the novelist's granddaughter and addresses were made by Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott and Professor Charles T. Copeland, of Harvard University.

The ship Nostra Madra reached Philadelphia after having been chased from Buenos Ayres to the capes by schools of hungry sharks.

Philander C. Knox retired from the office of Attorney General to become United States Senator from Pennsylvania.

Another train load of deported miners was sent from Victor, Col., to unload at Colorado Springs, but permission was refused there.

The Federal Grand Jury had the Slocum's crew before it. Secretary Atkinson, of the Knickerbocker Steamboat Company, refused to testify, and Miss Hall, the bookkeeper, could not be found.

Charles M. Schwab, it is said, has resigned from the directorate of the United States Steel Corporation.

FOREIGN.

It is definitely announced that Mrs. Maybrick will be released before August 1.

General Andre, the French Minister of War, was twice defeated in the Chamber of Deputies, and there are rumors of his resignation.

The German Emperor sent for a list of the heroes of the Slocum disaster in order that he may suitably reward them.

A message was sent to the Tibetan peace delegates, informing them that Colonel Young's husband was still willing to open negotiations.

Mr. Balfour announced that the British Parliament would not be dissolved this year unless such action were made necessary by lack of support.

M. Combes and his son have been exonerated by the committee of the French Chamber of Deputies from any connection with the alleged bribery in the Charteaux case.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED, "UNFINISHED THINGS."

The Rev. A. H. C. Morse Bases an Interesting Address Upon the First and Last Words in the Scriptures—Be Not Impatient, God Has a Plan.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—In the Strong Place Baptist Church Sunday morning the pastor, the Rev. A. H. C. Morse, preached a strong sermon on "Unfinished Things."

His sermon this morning is based upon the first and the last words in the Scripture: "In the beginning God created the heaven and the earth." "Even so, come Lord Jesus." And between these texts there is an immeasurable distance. The first deals with the beginning of things. The last closes the Bible with a note of incompleteness. The first takes us back to the moment when the shining worlds were hurled from the battlements of heaven by the hand of the Creator. The second points forward to some "far off divine event to which the whole creation moves."

It would solve many troubles in our thinking if we remembered that we live in a world of unfinished things. This earth is not a finished product. It is rather the sum of all the forces with which it was stored in the beginning. It is what someone has called an expectant creation. It stands with shaded eyes looking toward the future. Hidden behind all its movement there is a divinely appointed end. Men may correct all their false ideas of evolution in the light of this single truth. But in the beginning they must posit God.

Life is an unfinished product. Whoever saw a finished life? In a great workshop we must look for noise and dust and tumult and confusion. We also look for the finished product, but it is not there. As soon as a product is finished it is removed. Its place is not there in all that dust and dirt. This world is God's great workshop. Are we startled at the noise and confusion? Human beings are in process of being formed and perfected. But the end is not yet. "It doth not yet appear what we shall be." No one is perfect to-day. And what we call the best is made up of unfinished and incomplete products. If this world has ever seen the perfect, it is only that it would be removed. Life is a great school. What man is, or does, after graduation has not been told us yet with any detail.

We are appalled at the evidences of social wreckage. They tell us there is nothing good in all the world, that the whole earth is a vast madhouse, her inhabitants are drunk with delirium, the fields are becoming bankrupt, and the harvests are well nigh exhausted. They tell us that the strong trample the weak to death in their cruel greed and hunger. Now this seems to me like a false interpretation. The world is filled with madness. It does reek in cruelty and greed. But still I am taught that this world is God's, and that it is working for a divinely appointed end. It manifests along its course one great intention.

Who, then, are the pessimists? They are the disappointed whom fortune seems to have shaken from her skirts. Here is a man you used to know. Then he was bright and keen and vivacious and energetic. In those days his eyes were bright with the gleam of far-off fire. But now we meet him and the light has faded from his eye, and the spring has departed from his step, and he has joined the great army of the disappointed. He had set his heart upon obtaining something which the passing years have said he could never have. And his life has failed and his possessions have taken flight. Now what does this mean? It simply means that he has been displaced by the very progress of the world. When an army is marching forward and it quickens its pace, the weaker soldiers must fall by the wayside. But the army has gone to valiant duty. And the very fact that the world is sweeping onward means that some must be dropping every year. They are flung backward because the race is hurrying forward.

This world is an incomplete world because it is divine. If life, as we know it, were complete, if this were the end, then we should have to-day the ultimate standard of success. Our judgment of ourselves and of others would be final. But is that so? Who of us dare judge another? Do we not rather look at this life as part of a whole, whose greater part lies beyond the vision? There isn't room in the longest human career to develop all we hope and love and long for. And so we say that the most encouraging thing about this life is that it is not yet complete. The basis of hope is the possibility of growth—not in the perfection of attainment now or in the immediate future.

Shall I be misunderstood if I point out that the earthly life of the Saviour partook of this same incompleteness? His actions, His parables, His whole teaching constitute a promise of the future. His life led to His death, His death to His resurrection, His resurrection to His ascension, His ascension to His throne of glory, and that again leads to His second coming. "Even so, Come, Lord Jesus." It is as though the lines of life projected far beyond our farthest ken, and could be followed only by an infinite hope. Why was not Jesus one of the disappointed? If ever a man had a right to be a pessimist it was He. He found that the world did not want Him, the rulers of the state had no place for Him, the church of Judea that God had been training for 1500 years to look for Him did not know Him. Why was He not in despair? Because He had in Himself the wells of joy. Not the joy of indifference, not the joy of Him who sees and does not care. But the joy of Him who sees all, and through all to the living God. Just as in one of Corot's pictures you can see in the foreground the gnarled and blackened trunks, and beyond all and behind all the clear shining of the sky.

The gospel with its mission still unaccomplished is another instance of that thought before us. In the world, in the church and in the soul of the believer the gospel sees not yet all things put under it. And that for the simple reason that this is a world of unfinished things. And even this may come to us with inspiration, for unlike the dwellers in the Orient we live in the midst of unfulfilled prophecies. Nor shall they ever be fulfilled here. Other conditions and other circumstances are needed. From this incompleteness one might gather the largest argument for our immortality. This world is in accordance with a divine purpose, and cannot be explained unless it tells of a fulfillment in the ages, yet to come, when this earth shall have been replaced by a new earth wherein dwelleth righteousness. Then He Himself shall be satisfied.

The old philosophers used to represent all things in a state of continual flow. They stood by the river whose dark waters, fed from some hidden source, stole past in voiceless mystery. They saw the same mysterious flow in the seasons, in the harvests, in human life itself. And

they posited motion as the substantia in the world of things. Now the world is in a state of flow because it is a state of incompleteness, and that again because it is expectant. There is something yet before us. God has not made men who can long and love and hope and struggle and deny themselves, only that they may fall into a hole in the grass.

For what, then, does this whole creation wait? Paul tells us in one place that it is for the revealing of the sons of God. Isn't that worth the time that is past? Isn't it worth all the struggle and suffering and tears of our fathers? Isn't it worth all the pain with which joy and sorrow have polished us into shapeliness?

And who again are these sons of God? "As many as are led by the spirit of God, they are the sons of God." It is for these that creation waits, and without them the universal process halts. This world began with the fiat of God, and the mechanical forces with which the stars were flung in their orbits. But in the process of time God said, Let us make man, and it was at that point the purposes of the universe became personal and human and spiritual. And now, Oh, matchless wonder! the next step cannot be taken without the help of man. "We are laborers together with Him." Not even God Himself can develop the possibilities He has bound up in us unless we give Him leave. His final end is reached not by law, but by His sons.

How, then, are we to swing things on from this first to this last? From creation to the coming, and then again onward to the glory that shall yet be revealed? Only by finding the way of God, and being caught up in the mighty sweep of His own purposes. Here is a vessel longing for her port, and the wind is blowing favorably above. But she does not move, she cannot move till men shall run up the sails and they shall catch the wind. And then the ship that has lain like a lifeless thing becomes a thing of life and hurries on her way. And so it seems that the time is come when the crises of history are hinged upon the work of man. The gospel, for instance, has been committed to the hands of men. And, as I understand it, the second text cannot be fulfilled till this gospel of the kingdom is preached in all the earth.

I dwell upon the subject of unfinished things, because it gives to us an interpretation that enhances the value of life. One thinks of his own life in comparison with the circling orbs, and says it is an unimportant thing. It is not useful, it influences no one. Why keep up this awful struggle with heat and cold, and pain and privation? Why strive to do better? Why not go with the tide that sweeps away to the dark? The real danger is not that we shall think too much of ourselves, but that we shall count our lives as worthless things. We cannot afford to lose sight of the place we hold in the purposes of God. A man's life taken by itself is an insignificant thing. But when we think of it as a part of a great whole it becomes of infinite value. It is as vast as all the schemes of which it is the part. This is an instance where the part is as large as the whole.

In his college sermons Dr. Peabody uses a beautiful illustration of this very thought. He refers to the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Harvard College. The students marched in torchlight processions with transparencies and banners. The freshman class, then only one month old, had this for their motto: "The university has waited 250 years for us." And that he says was a profound truth. All the institutional life had been slowly evolving for these light-hearted boys, and on their conduct now rested the destiny of the future. I wonder if it is possible that this very world has been waiting for us. And if there are some things yet unfulfilled that are waiting for the way we use these days. If so that makes life vastly insignificant. Of course, it does not mean that we shall be notable, or great, or prominent. Not that other generations shall know our names. But that our little lives are of eternal meaning.

Mr. F. B. Meyer has said some beautiful things. I remember hearing him say one time that we are God's "poem" (God's workmanship). And you know that a poem is something very different from all prose. It contains a thought that could not be put in prose. To paraphrase it is to dull its beauty. It flashes the idea only in that form, just as a diamond gives that gleam only from that side. So we are God's poem! And a poem contains a thought. And to express that thought has meant to the writer a great effort. And every syllable is of value. And so with God's poem. He is working upon us that in the ages to come He might show forth the exceeding riches of His grace. Can any life be insignificant?

Give no place, then, to impatience. God made this world in the beginning, and to this present He has sustained it by a well-formed plan. The present finds us here. What place shall we take in this world of unfinished things? For myself I take a place of joy, and effort, and hope. I reach out lame hands of faith for the way of God, and lift up a voice that is half a prayer and half a shout, "Even so, come, Lord Jesus."

Success For All.

True success is within the reach of all men. It is to know and to do God's will, to learn and to follow in His way. It is to put our hand cheerfully to the pen or the plow, whichever God's providence suggests. In the reckonings of eternity to have been a good mason will count for more than to have been a bad monarch; to have walked worthy of the vocation of servant will be accounted better than to have been a selfish sovereign. Lives that upon earth were despised, but which were well lived, and labor that was counted menial, but which was well performed, will bear the stamp of divine approval for eternity. Success will be defined in the lexicon of heaven as it seldom is in any lexicon of earth. As for the dollar mark, it will not be used in the world of bliss.

"Stretch Forth Thy Hand."

"Stretch forth thy hand." You with that weak hand shortened by the hard circumstances of your life, stretch it forth! You with that hand drawn up by love of self; and you with fingers warped by thoughtless, unkind words and deeds, stretch them forth. With honest purpose, with unflinching will, whatever may be its weakness or its need, "Stretch forth thy hand." And the Christ will look upon it. He will pity its weakness and deformity and lo! as you stretch it forth it will become whole—restored, that you may bless with kindly deed many a needy one who waits and waits—perhaps for you.—M. M. Slattery.

Obedience and Faith.

It is well to have a map or description of the way, but it is better to have the loving companionship of one who knows the way by personal experience. And this Christ is to every disciple a loving and experienced leader, trusting in whom we neither sorrow unduly over the past, nor suffer apprehension over that which is before us. Obedience for to-day; faith for to-morrow—and let the Guide supply that knowledge which we lack!

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JULY 17.

Subject: Asa's Good Reign, II Chron. xiv., 1-12—Golden Text, II Chron. xiv., 11—Memory Verses, 2-5—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. Reformation under Asa (vs. 1-5). 1. "City of David." Jerusalem. "Asa, his son." Abijah had many sons (chap. 13:21). "Reigned." Asa reigned forty-one years. "Was quiet." That is, they had no wars. "Ten years." This was probably the result, largely, of Abijah's great victory over Jeroboam. These ten years of rest are naturally to be assigned to the beginning of Asa's reign; later on there was a rest of twenty years (compar. chap. 15:10 with 15:19). The number ten here makes a discrepancy with 1 Kings, for Baasha became king of Israel in the third year of Asa, and "there was war between Asa and Baasha all their days" (1 Kings 15:32). 2. "Good and right." After the division of the kingdom not one of the nineteen kings that ruled over Israel was a good king, and only a few of the nineteen who ruled over Judah were good. Asa was the first good king of Judah. He followed the commandments of God with his whole heart, and in his heart was like David. "In the eyes of God." 1. He aimed at pleasing God. 2. He saw God's eye always upon him. 3. God approved of what he did. The important question is not whether we are right in our own eyes, or in the eyes of the world, but are we right before God.

3. "He took away." This statement, which is again repeated in verse 5, seems to be contradicted in chap. 15:17, where it is said "the high places were not taken away out of Israel." There are different ways of explaining this apparent discrepancy. Perhaps the best explanation is that Asa made a great effort to remove them from his kingdom, and was largely successful, but that notwithstanding all his efforts he failed of complete success. The writer does not say that he took away "all" the high places. Some think that the high places here referred to were those of the strange gods, while those where God was worshiped were suffered to remain; others think that at one time in his reign Asa succeeded in abolishing all the high places, but that they subsequently appeared again. "Strange gods." Heathen deities. "High places." It was the practice of the heathen to erect altars for their idolatrous worship on the tops of hills or mountains, supposing they were nearer to God and heaven. "Groves." "Asherim." R. V. This word is the proper name for a heathen goddess. Asherah (plural for Asherim and Asheroth), and is another form for Ashtoreth, the goddess of the Zidonians. Asherah was their female, as Baal was their male divinity. In the plural it is often used in the more general sense of idols.

4. "To seek the Lord." Compare chap. 15:12, 13. Asa commanded the people to observe all the divine institutions which they had been utterly neglecting. After destroying idolatry, Asa revived religious worship (1) by his personal example, and (2) by the use of his authority. He carried out the reforms in a spirit of self-sacrifice, courage and zeal. He sought to please God first and not himself or his courtiers. 5. "Images." "Sun images." R. V. The original word is different from the one used in verse 3. The Hebrew word is of uncertain meaning, and it is possible that no kind of image is meant, but rather the hearth on which the sacred fire was kept. The Hebrew root means to be hot. "Was quiet." The people obeyed the commands of Asa and sought the Lord (chap. 15).

II. Asa's military defenses (vs. 6-8). 6. "Built fenced cities." He probably restored the fortresses which Shishak, the king of Egypt, had taken and dismantled (chap. 12:24). The kingdom of Judah had probably been tributary to Egypt since the time of Shishak's invasion (chap. 12:8), but now Asa discerned a favorable time to throw off this foreign yoke, and while the land was unguarded by the Egyptians he fortified his kingdom. "Lord had given." Asa had not gained rest and success by his own valor, but God had given it. 7. "Land—before us." That is, while the land was unoccupied and unguarded by their enemies and they were free to go at their own pleasure. "Sought the Lord." It is always good to seek the Lord. Those who pursue the world meet with vexation of spirit, but God gives peace and prosperity and real prosperity can come only from God. 8. "Targets and spears." See R. V. The Hebrew word here rendered target means a large shield. "Out of Judah." Asa's army is divided into heavy-armed soldiers, carrying spears, belonging to Judah, and light-armed bowmen belonging to Benjamin. "All these." This does not mean that Asa had an army of 580,000 professional soldiers, such as compose European armies or our standing army, but there were in Judah and Benjamin this number of men capable of bearing arms and liable to be called into service.

III. Asa defeats the Ethiopians (vs. 9-15). 9. "Zerah the Ethiopian." He probably belonged to the same dynasty as Shishak (chap. 12:24), for his army was composed of the same nations. This proves him to have been an Egyptian and not, as some have thought, an Arabian or Asiatic king. His object in invading Judah was doubtless to recover to Egypt the cities which Asa had been fortifying, for Asa's procedure had been virtually a rebellion against Egypt. "A thousand thousand." This is the largest collected army of which we hear in the Scriptures. But some think that the number is not to be taken literally, and that a thousand thousand signifies that there was a great host too great to number. "Three hundred chariots." The chariots, though comparatively few, are mentioned because Asa himself had none at all. "Marshah." One of the cities which had been fortified by Rehoboam (chap. 11:8). It was probably near the western border of Judah, about twenty-five miles southwest of Jerusalem.

11. "Cried unto the Lord." Asa saw that his hope of success was not in any effort he might be able to make, but in God. His faith and courage mounted high, and with holy boldness he pressed his case. "Nothing with Thee." See R. V. It is alike to Thee to help the powerful or the weak, Thou canst as easily help the weak as the strong. "In Thy name." That is, by Thy commission, in confidence of Thy assistance, and for the maintenance of Thy honor and service and people. "We go." Although relying on God for victory, yet Asa made the best preparations possible and went out to meet the enemy. "Against Thee." Asa thus made the battle the Lord's, and called upon Him to maintain His own honor. 12. "The Lord smote." But not without the help of Asa and his Jewish and Benjamite forces. "Fled." Filled with terror the vast Ethiopian hordes fled to the south.

Salted whale meat is a Japanese delicacy.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Sleeping Family Blown Up.

William Visgo and family, of Shamokin, had a narrow escape from being blown to pieces by dynamite. Three young men placed the dynamite under the Visgo home, and, igniting a fuse, escaped. The entire family was badly shaken up. Mrs. Visgo and two children being thrown from the bed to the floor and badly bruised. One entire side of the house was wrecked, all the windows shattered, and the plastering fell from the ceilings. A porch on the side of the house was totally demolished. The authorities later arrested Adam Stakolski, as one of the alleged conspirators. He refused to reveal the names of his suspected companions. Last month he and Visgo quarreled, and the latter, it is alleged, stabbed him, and was released from jail on bail, claiming he acted in self-defense.

Fine Fire House For York Road.

As the result of a meeting held at Elkins Park by citizens of this and surrounding localities, including Melrose, Ogontz and Ashbourne, the Old York Road Fire Association has been formed. A suitable site is to be selected immediately, on which a \$10,000 fire house is to be erected. The officers of the association are: President, Dr. J. F. Herbert; Secretary, Ferdinand Biever; Treasurer, C. C. Ferguson; Directors, Clement Hoopes, H. A. Roelofs, Isadore Israel, H. L. Murphy, Lester I. Dingee, Samuel McGargle, Horace Ervin, Henry Drueding and Frederick May.

Killed His Lawyer.

In an altercation over the payment of a fee for procuring the acquittal of his client Lawyer Henry M. Shoff was killed by the former. Earlier in the day Shoff, who was formerly County Auditor, had defended Romey Loymer against a charge of assault and battery. Shoff conducted the case so skillfully that his client was discharged. He stopped at Loymer's home and presented a bill for \$5. There was a dispute over the bill, and in a fight that followed Shoff's skull was crushed with a rock. Loymer surrendered to the authorities.

Quick Shifts in Matrimony.

To be sued for breach of promise, married and imprisoned within two days, was the record of John Schatz, of Alliance, who is now in the Easton jail. Miss Theresa Marth, also of Alliance, brought suit against Schatz to recover \$1000 damage for alleged breach of promise to marry. The same day Schatz was married at the Catholic Church, Catasauqua, to Miss Annie Greller. Schatz was located at Cementon, and was brought to the Easton jail, in default of \$500 bail for trial.

Lightning in Cow He Milked.

While Samuel Ward, of Washington, was milking a cow in his barn the building was struck by lightning. The cow was instantly killed and Ward hurled across the building unconscious. He will recover. William Iams, aged twelve, who was seated on a ladder, was thrown twenty-five feet by the shock, and did not recover consciousness for five hours. The stable, with five cows, several horses and a quantity of hay, grain and produce was destroyed.

Dance Ends in Tragedy.

Harry Webb, aged nineteen years, son of prominent parents, of Corry, is alleged to have murdered Ira Filler, another prominent citizen, at a dance in Youngsville, and is now under arrest. The men had a dispute over a trifle, Filler being the ticket seller, and during the melee Filler fell down stairs. Webb, it is alleged, then ran down and kicked the prostrate man until life was extinct. Filler is survived by a widow and several children.

Halted Brief Run on Bank.

The National Bank of Tarentum opened half an hour ahead of time, in order to allay uneasiness among the depositors, many of whom had gathered at an early hour, impelled by a rumor that a defalcation had been discovered. The bank officials state that a bookkeeper employed in the bank is short \$2000 in his accounts, which is covered by his bond. No deposits were withdrawn.

Dog and Man Slay Rattlers.

While in the mountains Edward McCullough, of Cogan House township, heard his dog giving battle to something. He supposed the animal had been attacked by a bear. Investigation proved, however, that the dog had found a den of rattlesnakes and was attempting to dispatch them. Mr. McCullough, with a club, killed seven of the reptiles and the dog four. The dog was so badly bitten that he died in a few hours.

Killed in a Wild Runaway.

Benneville Seiberling, of Alliance, was instantly killed in a runaway. He was driving through Coplay with a two-horse team when his horses bolted. The wagon struck a telephone pole. Seiberling was thrown out and dragged for some distance. When picked up he was dead, with a fractured skull. He was between fifty-five and sixty years old, and leaves a large family.

Treed by a Bear For Six Hours.

Lumberman Jacob Raymond was treed for six hours by a bear in a camp near Jamison City. He had tried to capture one of her two cubs and she had chased him into tall timber. The bear lingered and played with her cubs at the trunk of the tree till she grew tired, and Raymond cautiously climbed down some time afterward.

The Markets

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.		
The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 2c. per quart.		
BUTTER.		
Creamery—Western, extra.	— @	18
Firsts	16 @	17 1/2
Seconds	14 1/2 @	15 1/2
State dairy tubs, firsts	15 @	16
Imitation creamery	13 @	15
Factory, thirds to firsts	11 @	13 1/2
CHEESE.		
State—Full cream, fancy	— @	7 1/2
Small	8 1/2 @	8 1/2
Part skims, good to prime	4 1/2 @	5
Part skims, common	— @	3
Full skims	1 @	1 1/2
EGGS.		
Jersey—Fancy	20 @	21
State and Penn.	20 @	21
Western—Choice	18 @	19
Southern—Choice	15 @	16

BEANS AND PEAS.		
Beans—Marrow, choice	2 85 @	2 90
Medium, choice	1 95 @	2 00
Pea, choice	1 80 @	1 82 1/2
Red kidney, choice	2 85 @	2 95
White kidney	2 80 @	2 85
Yellow eye	2 55 @	2 60
Black turtle soup	2 80 @	2 85
Lima, Cal.	2 42 1/2 @	2 45

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.		
Apples—Del., per crate	1 00 @	1 50
Baldwin, per bbl.	2 75 @	3 25
Russets, per bbl.	2 00 @	2 50
Pears, per bbl.	3 50 @	5 50
Strawberries, per qt.	6 @	18
Huckleberries, per qt.	6 @	12
Blackberries, per qt.	7 @	10
Peaches, per carrier	1 00 @	1 50
Plums, per carrier	1 25 @	1 50
Gooseberries, per qt.	7 @	12
Muskmelons, per crate	50 @	2 50
Cherries, per lb.	5 @	15
Raspberries, per pt.	2 @	6
Currants, per qt.	8 @	9

LIVE POULTRY.		
Fowls, per lb.	— @	12
Spring chickens, per lb.	16 @	19
Roosters, per lb.	— @	8
Turkeys, per lb.	— @	10
Ducks, per pair	40 @	80
Geese, per pair	90 @	1 25
Pigeons, per pair	— @	25

DRESSED POULTRY.		
Turkeys, per lb.	12 @	15
Broilers, Philadelphia	22 @	30
Fowls, Western, per lb.	— @	11 1/2
Spring ducks, per lb.	14 @	17
Squabs, per dozen	1 50 @	2 75

HOPS.		
State, 1903, choice, per lb.	33 @	34
Good to prime, per lb.	30 @	32
Common to fair	26 @	28
Pacific Coast, 1903, choice	28 @	29
Good to prime, per lb.	25 @	27
Common to fair	23 @	24

HAY AND STRAW.		
Hay, prime, per 100 lb.	— @	95
No. 1, per 100 lb.	85 @	90
No. 2, per 100 lb.	75 @	80
Clover mixed, per 100 lb.	75 @	77 1/2
Straw, long rye	1 05 @	1 10

VEGETABLES.		
Potatoes, old, per sack	2 00 @	2 50
Southern, per bbl.	50 @	2 50
Turnips, per 100 bunches	— @	1 00
Tomatoes, per box	1 25 @	1 50
Egg plant, per box	— @	1 00
Squash, per crate	50 @	2 00
Peas, per bag	25 @	60
Peppers, per box	1 50 @	2 00
Lettuce, per bbl.	25 @	75
Cabbages, per 100	2 50 @	3 50
Cucumbers, per basket	10 @	40
String beans, per basket	25 @	1 00
Spinach, per bbl.	50 @	75
Beets, per 100 bunches	1 00 @	1 50
Carrots, per 100 bunches	1 00 @	1 25
Kale, per bbl.	40 @	60
Asparagus, per doz. b'ches	75 @	3 00
Lima beans, per crate	2 00 @	3 50
Onions, N. O., per bag	— @	1 75
Jersey, per basket	1 25 @	1 50
Cauliflower, per bbl.	75 @	2 00
Celery, per doz. bunches	20 @	65
Green corn, per 100	1 50 @	2 00

GRAIN, ETC.		
Flour—Winter patents	4 85 @	5 10
Spring patents	4 90 @	5 30
Wheat, No. 1 N. Duluth	— @	1 00 1/2
No. 2 red	— @	1 08 1/2
Corn, No. 2 white	— @	54 1/2
Oats, mixed	43 @	45
Clipped, white	47 1/2 @	51
Rye, Western	— @	70
Lard, city	— @	6 1/2

LIVE STOCK.		
Beeves, city dressed	7 1/2 @	10 1/2
Calves, city dressed	6 @	9
Country dressed	6 @	8
Sheep, per 100 lb.	2 75 @	4 25
Lambs, per 100 lb.	4 75 @	7 65
Hogs, live, per 100 lb.	3 00 @	5 75
Country dressed, per lb.	6 @	7 1/2

BUMPER YEAR PROMISED.

Burlington's President Found Crop Conditions Nearly Perfect.

Chicago.—George B. Harris, President of the Burlington Railway system, just returned from a trip, says that never before were farmers and crops in such prosperous condition.

"West of the Missouri River," he says, "the prospects for a bumper year are extremely bright. We traveled nearly 4000 miles in the corn belt and passed through some of the richest country in the cereal-bearing States, and, outside of a few spots here and there, we heard reports unvarying in their cheerfulness. We heard almost nothing but favorable statements on all the cereals. Conditions appear to be as nearly perfect as they could be, excepting a slight excess of moisture."

President Harris said that this year probably will be a "top-notcher" for the agriculturists of the Mississippi and Missouri river valleys.

Rosins Quoted at High Figures.

The price of common rosins has now reached the highest figure at which it has been quoted since the Civil War, and authorities predict that it will be further advanced. This is due largely to the increased demand for the lower grade rosins from Europe, where they are used for soap making purposes and also to the more limited supply which the cutting away of the extensive producing forests in the South has caused. Rosin oils are also rising.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR.

Prayer Meeting Topic For the Week
Beginning July 17.

Topic.—The world's gain through universal peace.—Ps. xlv, 9-11; Isa. ii, 2-4.

Universal, worldwide peace would be the greatest blessing that ever came upon the human race. Yet how improbable it seems. The elements of nature are at war. In the heart and life of the same person there is constant conflict; among the nations and races of the world strife and contention are ever present. "Wars and rumors of wars" are ever with us; the sword is scarcely ever sheathed, and the soldier has little else than dreams of rest. Nor among the people of God, over whom the Prince of Peace rules, is there unity of faith and love. Instead of being one in Christ, they are divided and subdivided time and time again. But let us also remember that war has not always been an unmitigated evil nor has peace always been necessarily a great blessing. The law of life, in our universe at least, is development through struggle. Conflict develops character, and often is necessary to bring out the best that is in nation or in man. Yet the goal of life is peace and not warfare, a time when we shall no longer need struggle to develop or perfect our lives, but when, having reached a point of superior excellence, the pursuits of peace shall appeal to us more strongly than the battle din of war.

It is well to remember also that war and its issues are in the hands of an infinite and all wise God. "He maketh wars to cease unto the ends of the earth; He breaketh the bow and cutteth the spear in sunder; He burneth the chariot in the fire." When will He do this for the whole world? Men differ as to whether it will be before the coming of Christ or after His coming. But God knows, God has promised, and He will bring it to pass in His own time, and in His own way, and when it comes it will redound to His honor and glory. "Be still and know that I am God. I will be exalted among the heathen, I will be exalted in the earth."

In his prophecy of universal peace, Isaiah comprehensively sets forth the gain to the world through such peace. "He (God) shall judge among the nations and shall rebuke many people." This is the preliminary step. God shall take charge of the nations. The purposes of war having ceased He shall control all the nations for peace, with the result that "they shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks (scythes); nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." What a tremendous gain to humanity if this condition should be brought about. God should occupy His proper place among all men and nations. War should give place to the arts and sciences. The immense sums of money now spent for standing armies and navies in peace and in war could be invested in the pursuits of peace and in the betterment and uplifting of humanity. Why, even the instruments of war could be turned into tools of usefulness. The swords that destroyed human life in war could be beaten into plowshares to cut up the earth for the support of human life, and the spears which in war cut down men could be turned into scythes that they might cut down grain for man's preservation. Let us work and pray for the hastening of the time when these prophecies shall be fulfilled and there shall be brought about through Christ, the Prince of Peace, the realization of the angel's song at His birth, "Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace, good will toward men."

BIBLE READINGS.

Num. vi, 22-26; Isa. ix, 6, 7; Jer. xxxi, 7-9; Isa. xxvi, 1-3; Ps. xxxix, 1-11; Nah. 1, 15; Luke ii, 14; John xiv, 27.

Ohio's President.

Ohio is justly proud of its talented young leader in state work. Rev. J. E. Fout of Postoria is a West Virginian by birth and an active Endeavorer in every sense of the word. He gained prominence in the District of Columbia union. He has also been president of the Ohio union since 1902. Last year, with the field secretary, he made a tour of twenty cities in the state and raised over \$1,200 for the spread of Christian Endeavor in Ohio.



REV. J. E. FOUT.

A recent poll of the members of the society in the Central Presbyterian church of New York city showed that 95 per cent of the members gave one-tenth or more of their income for benevolence.

Like Him.

It is the spirit of that life to which we should attain. It is not by saying Christ's words or by doing Christ's acts, but it is by breathing His Spirit that we become like Him.—F. W. Robertson.

EPWORTH LEAGUE.

July 17: "The World's Gain Through Universal Peace."—Ps. xlv, 9-11; Isa. ii, 2-4.

Passages of Scripture representing Jehovah as the God of battles are not few, and this aspect of the divine nature and the corresponding truth in human history have been greatly magnified.

The lesson for this week places emphasis upon another phase of affairs and shows Jehovah as ruling the nations of earth in such a way as to bring them into harmony and secure universal peace.

Such a condition has long been dreamed as possible and desired by many who dislike strife and contention. How it may be secured has long been the search of many of the wisest and best. At times it has seemed as if the way would be found by human diplomacy and statecraft, but each time some unforeseen and often frivolous event has arisen and destroyed at a stroke the most carefully wrought out schemes until we are forced to conclude that if peace ever comes permanently to the nations it will not be because of some superficial sentiment or selfish human device for personal gain, but because in the truest and deepest sense Jehovah maketh wars to cease unto the ends of the earth by a radical and permanent lifting of human nature into the plane of right reason and good will by the masterful possession of His Spirit.

Our lesson this week calls for a study of the gains to be had by such peace rather than by war.

The first and most apparent advantage would be the effect produced on the world's food supply. A large fraction of the people of the earth have never yet been well fed. Millions have never known what it is not to be hungry. Wars make a wilderness of the fairest provinces and ruin their harvests. Armies eat the food which others produce, but never add an ounce to the world's stock nor turn a furrow nor harvest a meal. Equipped with hoes instead of guns, the armies of the great nations would in a year banish all dearth and feed all the hungry. The military and naval expenditures would irrigate deserts, drain marshes, span continents with rails, build fleets and load every man's table with the products of many climes.

Again, peace would give industrial arts an opportunity never yet enjoyed. Clothing and equipment of armies might be changed into that for mechanics, artisans and producers of goods instead of being wasted on destroyers of goods and lives. The millions of earth's naked races could be clothed and make homes for themselves then. Interior China has no roads. Her rivers and canals are her only highways. Mud hovels house the greater part of her population. One-tenth of all the goods carried on her great river, the Yangtse, are lost in the rapids. Her great cities like Fuchau have never seen a pump. All water is lifted and carried by men. Peace instead of war might give highways, waterworks and sewers, houses and home comforts and all the betterments of improved living. What a field for invention and uplift is opened!

Peace means more knowledge possible of disease and conditions of health. It means in building a Panama canal that the first work is to make the isthmus a healthful place for men, which it never has been since time began. It means the redemption of earth's plague spots for the homes of men.

Best of all, it means a higher regard for the rights and worth of man, and deeper reverence for God. It means the breeding and rearing of men of giant strength for good; of stalwart sons of righteousness and gentleness.

Enthusiasm.

Enthusiasm that will last is that which God approves and which He kindles in the soul. It must have a meritorious object in view; it must have truth for a foundation. The less enthusiasm for that which is not based on truth the better. The sooner men become discouraged in a false undertaking the better for them and the world. God will not inflame men with the spirit of triumphant zeal in a cause that He cannot approve. Such zeal comes from another quarter and is without knowledge. Extravagant representations of a good cause or a false coloring always produce a reaction sooner or later, when the facts come out. While a few may be ensnared, the mass of people will see through the thin coating and beware. Honesty is the best policy in all things.—Christian Instructor.

Peace of Mind.

Men feel and know that pain is a fact, although it is unseen. They need to learn that peace of mind is a fact, and comes by a well ordered soul; that reverence is a fact, and brings us near to God; that elevated sentiment is a fact, and raises us into a higher society than earth; that sober faith is a fact, and gilds the horizon of our being with a heavenly glory.—Starr King.

In Many Tongues.

The Christian Endeavor pledge has been translated and printed in more than fifty languages to the extent of more than fifty millions of copies.

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Regardless of Cost !

This sale is caused by the unusual weather condition which has misled our calculations and has left us with a tremendous stock of goods.

It is needless to go into further details. Everyone knows that the season has been entirely different from any other. Very few people have provided their wants for coming hot weather. Everybody seems to be of the same mind—"I will wait until I need it." It is the same tune we hear from each direction. We can't wait until you need it, at least we can't afford to take chances, so we have concluded to lose our profits and sacrifice the merchandise at away down prices.

Tell your friends of this sale; perhaps they too would like to save. It is not often that such bargains as we are now offering can be had even late in the season when you are thinking of your winter clothes you can not get goods so low. Just visit the store and you will be convinced easy enough.

Bargains Are too Numerous to Mention
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Remember our stock is complete in every detail such as men's Suits, Trousers, Shirts, Neckwear Socks and Underwear.

Such price slashing you never knew but don't be content with what we tell you, seeing is believing and generally satisfactory proof.

Peruna, \$1.00 size bottle for 85c
Swamp Root, \$1.00 " " " 85c
Lydia Pinkham's Prescription,
\$1.00 size bottle for 85c
And other medicines in proportion.

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3 cans Tomatoes 25c
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Ladies Tailor made Suits, Shirt Waist Suits, Skirts, Wrappers, Muslin Underwear and Shirt Waists, from 39c up.

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EXCURSIONS TO ATLANTIC CITY

And other Atlantic Coast Resorts via
Pennsylvania Railroad.

July 21, August 4 and 18, and September 1 are the remaining dates of the Pennsylvania Railroad annual low-rate excursions for 1904 to Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Sea Isle City, Avalon, Angelesea, Wildwood, Holly Beach, N. J., Rehoboth, Del., or Ocean City, Md.

Tickets good to return within sixteen days, including date of excursion.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg on above-mentioned date at 8.55 A. M., reaching Philadelphia at 6.25 P. M., in time for supper, and arriving ATLANTIC CITY, via the Delaware River Bridge Route, the only all-rail line, at 8.35 P. M. A stop will be made for luncheon en route. Passengers may also spend the night in Philadelphia, and proceed to the shore by any regular train from Market Street Wharf or Broad Street Station on the following day.

Passengers for New Jersey points other than Atlantic City will spend the night in Philadelphia, and use regular trains the next day from Market Street Wharf. Passengers for Rehoboth, Del., or Ocean City Md., will use regular trains the following day from Broad Street Station.

A stop-over within limit will be allowed at Philadelphia returning, if passengers will deposit their tickets with the Ticket Agent at Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, immediately on arrival. Tickets must be deposited with Agent on arrival at seashore destination and properly validated for return trip.

Tickets will be sold from stations at

the rates named below :

	RATE. Tickets good only in Coaches.	RATE. Tickets good in Pullman with regular Pull. Tickets.	Train Leaves
Altoona.....	\$8 00	\$10 00	12.35
Bellwood.....	8 00	10 00	12.46
Tyrone.....	7 65	9 65	12.56
Huntingdon.....	7 10	9 10	1.26
Mount Union.....	6 75	8 75	1.44
Lewistown, Pa.....	6 00	8 00	2.20
Philadelphia, Ar.....			6.25
Atlantic City, ".....			8.35

"a" Stops on notice to agent to take on passengers for seashore points only.

Tickets will also be sold for regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4.55 and 9.00 P. M. from all stations at which these trains stop, and from stations from which regular connection with them is made, and at the higher rate on train leaving at 10.00 P. M. Pullman sleeping cars through to Atlantic City on the 10.00 P. M. train, and to Philadelphia on the 4.55 and 9.00 P. M. trains.

Returning coupons will be accepted on any regular train except the Pennsylvania Limited and the Chicago Limited and the St. Louis Limited.

For detailed information in regard to

rates and time of trains apply to ticket agent or Mr. Thomas E. Watt, District Passenger Agent, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg. 6-12-2t

When the devil lets a man go, he always gives him a return ticket.

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People don't realize—perhaps they can't, it seems so impossible to them—that the very things that trouble them most in the ordinary lighting methods are done away with absolutely in this most wonderful lamp.

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No Smoke—No Odor
Easy to Operate and Care For
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